

LA-UR-21-21917

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Materials and Interfaces for Electrocatalytic Hydrogen Production and Utilization

Author(s): Gupta, Alexander Jiya

Intended for: PhD Proposal Defense

Issued: 2021-02-25

Disclaimer:

Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, is operated by Triad National Security, LLC for the National Nuclear Security Administration of U.S. Department of Energy under contract 89233218CNA000001. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes. Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.

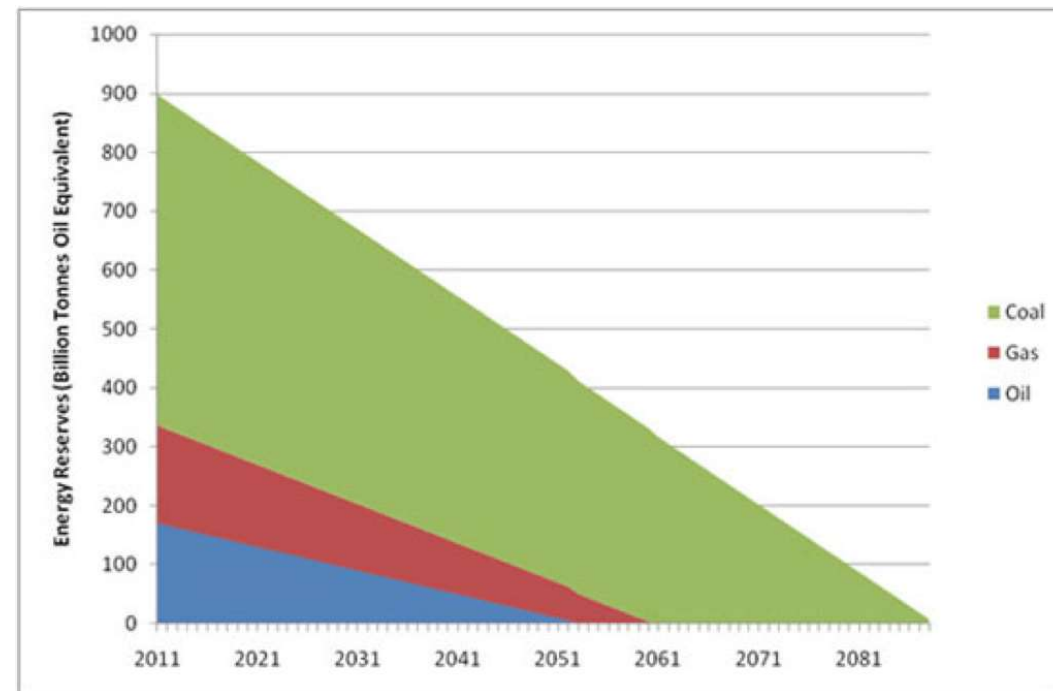
Materials and Interfaces for Electrocatalytic Hydrogen Production and Utilization

Alexander J. Gupta

Proposed Work Pertaining to Chemical Engineering Doctoral Program
University of Louisville

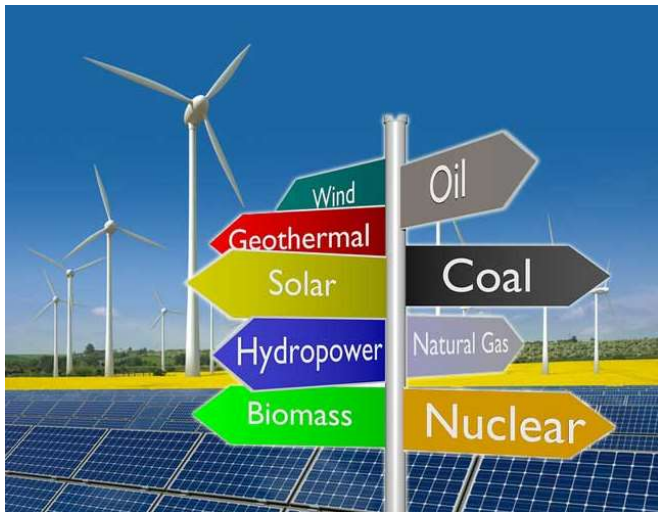


The Global Energy Outlook

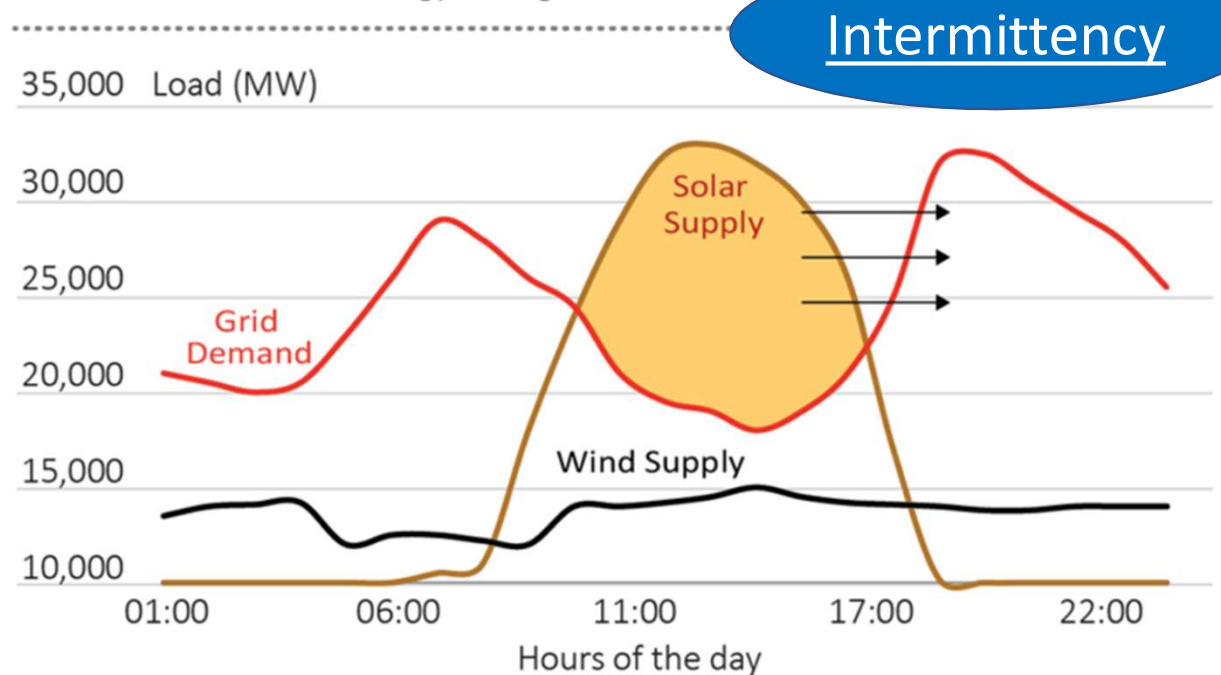


MAHB Administration. *Mahb* (2019)
NASA's Jet propulsion Laboratory. *NASA* (2019)

Renewable Energy Sources



Time-shift benefits of energy storage



Vector needed to concentrate and store renewable energy for later use

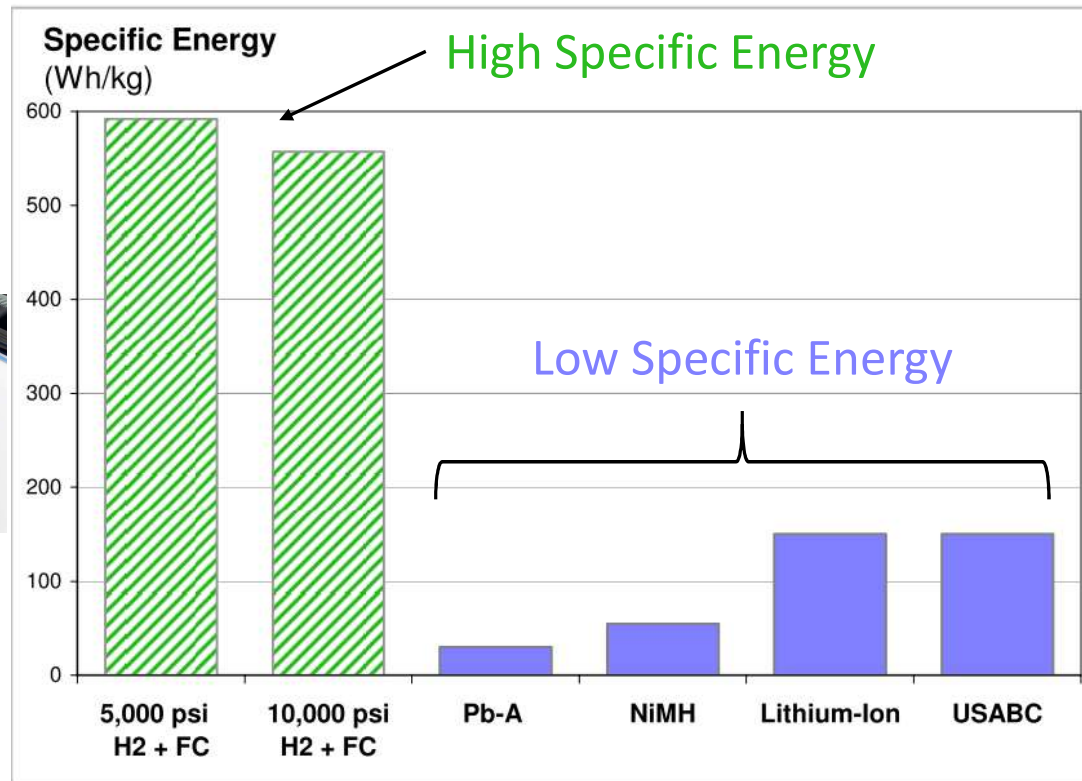
Solarquotes Blog (2014)

Simionauc. Energy, Climate & Sustainability (Wordpress) (2018)

Energy Vectors

Hydrogen

Fast Refueling
Stable Storage



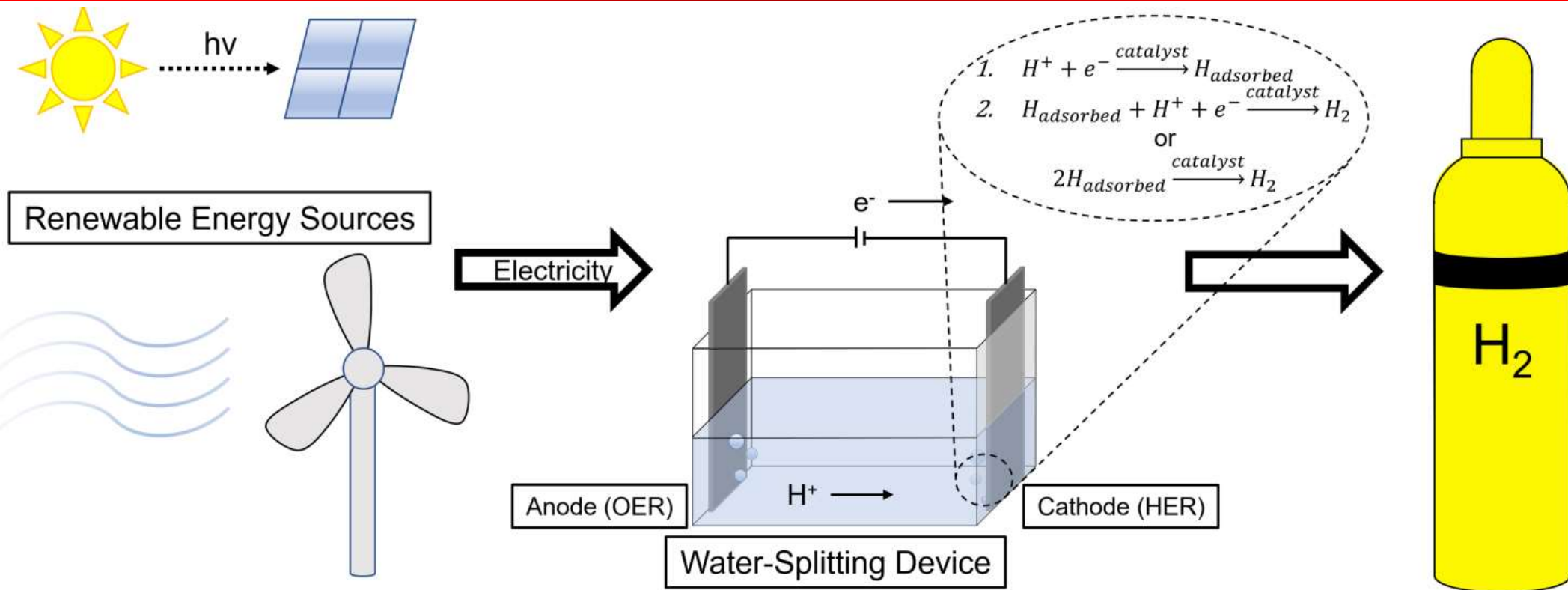
Batteries

Long Charging Time
Self-Discharging

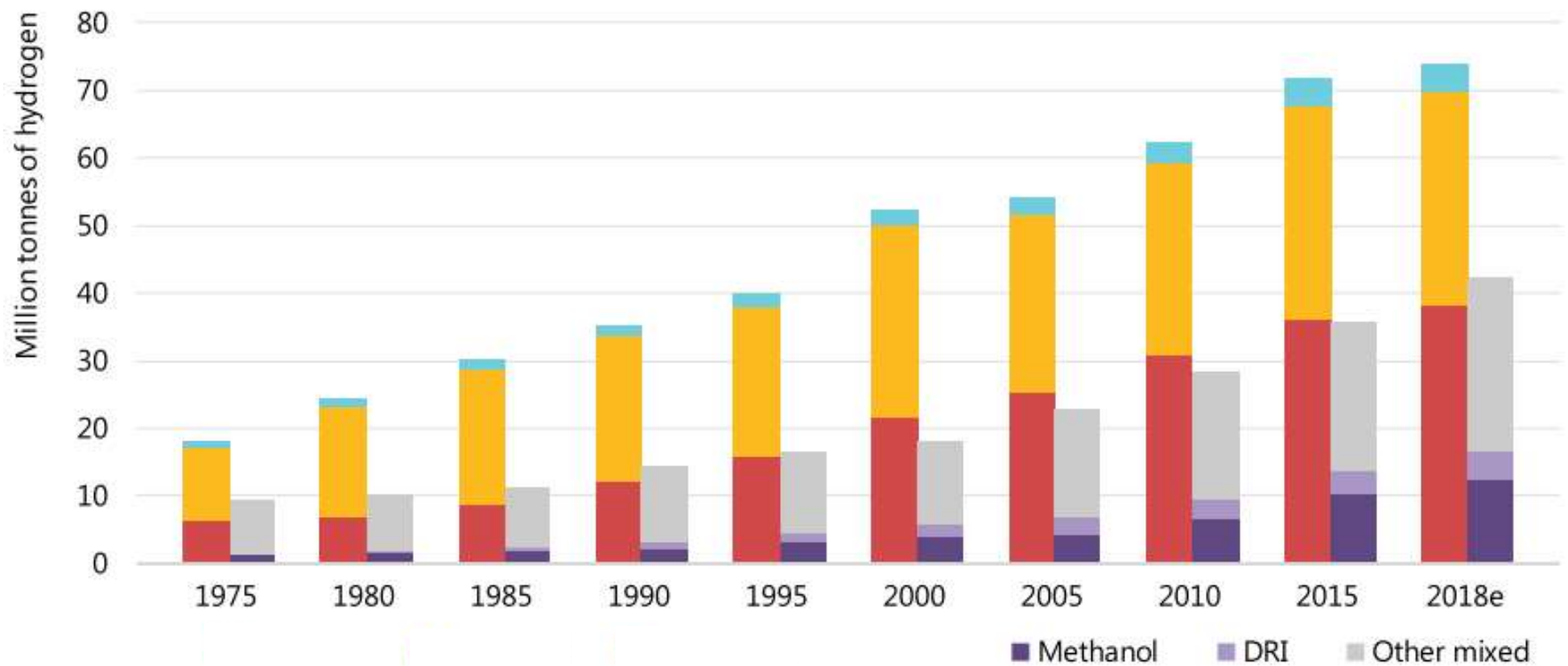


File:Toyota Mirai – Frontansicht, 11. November 2018, Düsseldorf.jpg - Wikimedia Commons
https://s3-prod.autonews.com/s3fs-public/styles/width_792/public/4MODELS-MAIN_i.jpg
Thomas, C. E. Int. J. Hydrogen Energy 34, 6005–6020 (2009)
https://download.cnet.com/Charging-Time/3000-20432_4-78273325.html
FuelCellsWorks (2019)

Water Electrolysis

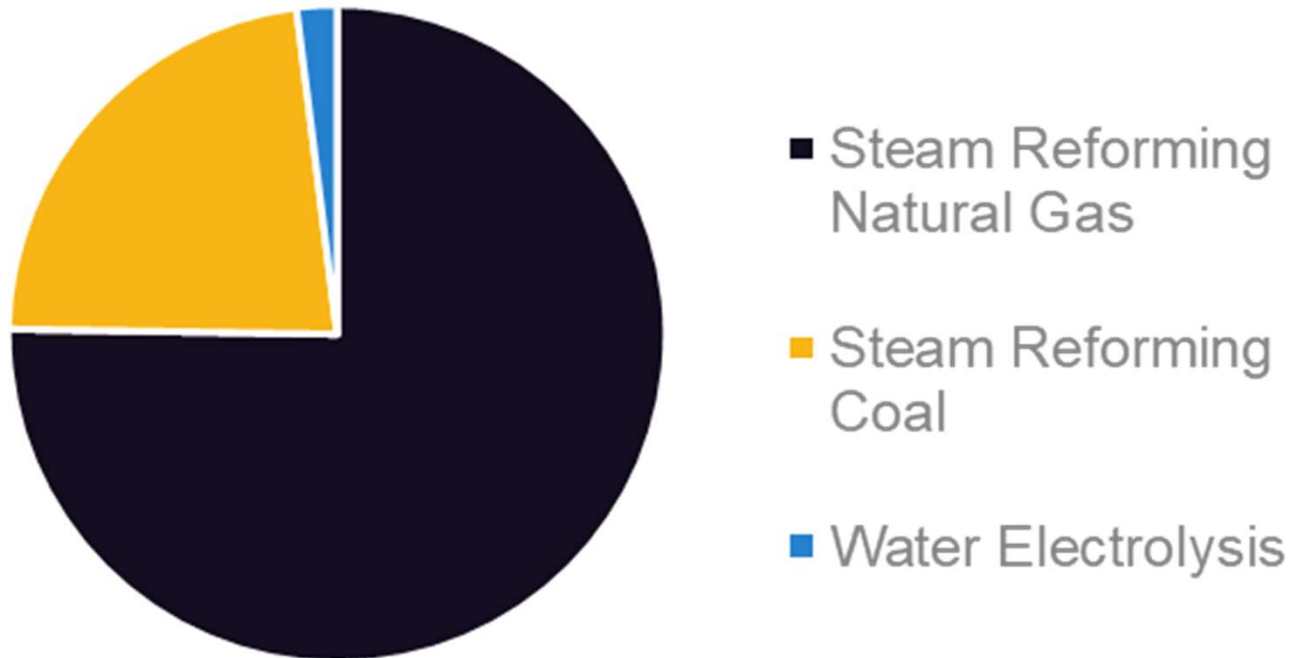


Hydrogen Demand & Other Applications



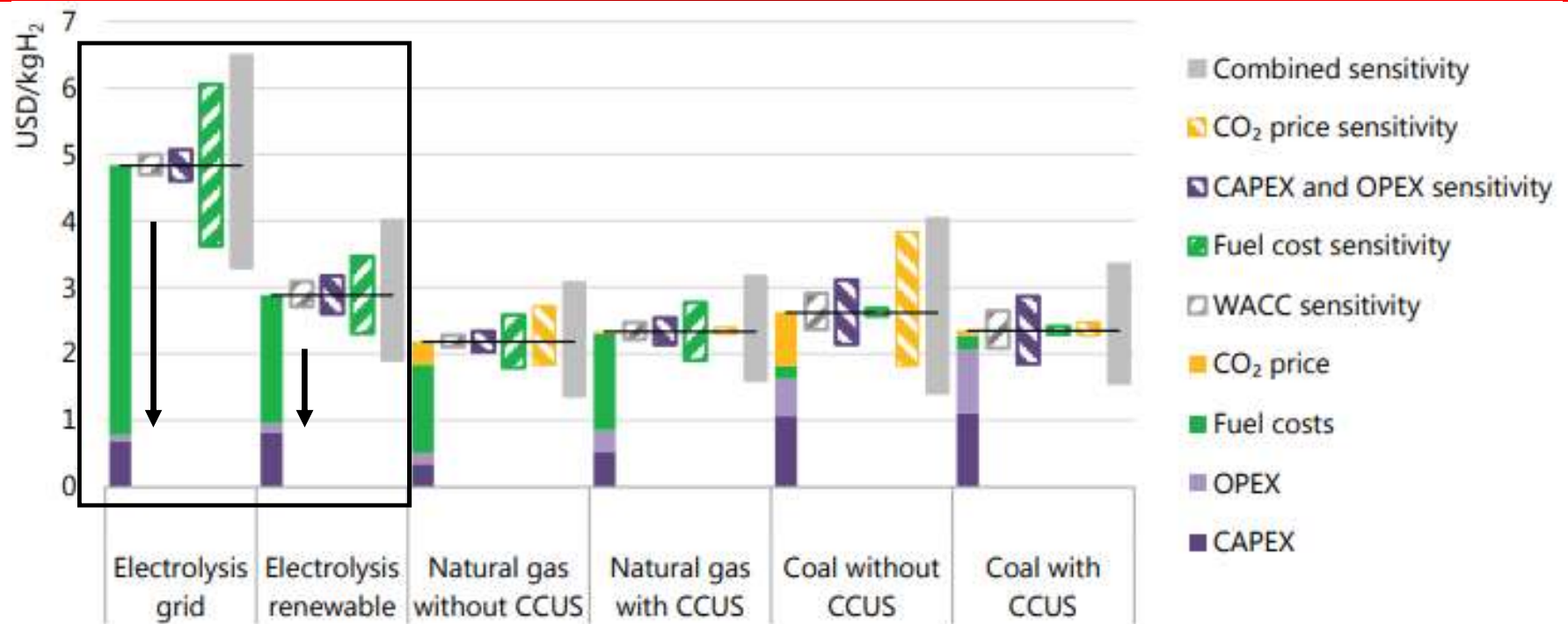
IEA. (2019)

Hydrogen Production



Only ~2% of H₂ is produced via water electrolysis!

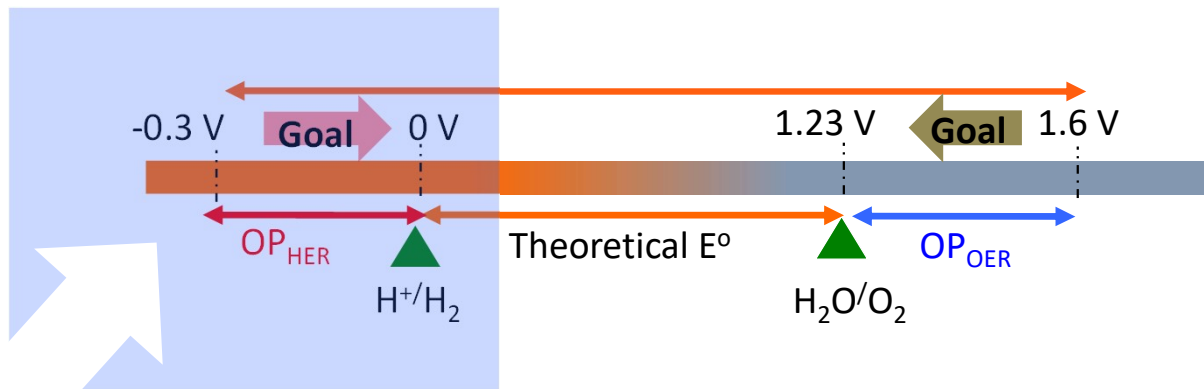
Hydrogen Cost



Cheaper electrolysis is a pathway toward a green energy economy based on H₂

Water Electrolysis Cost: Efficiency

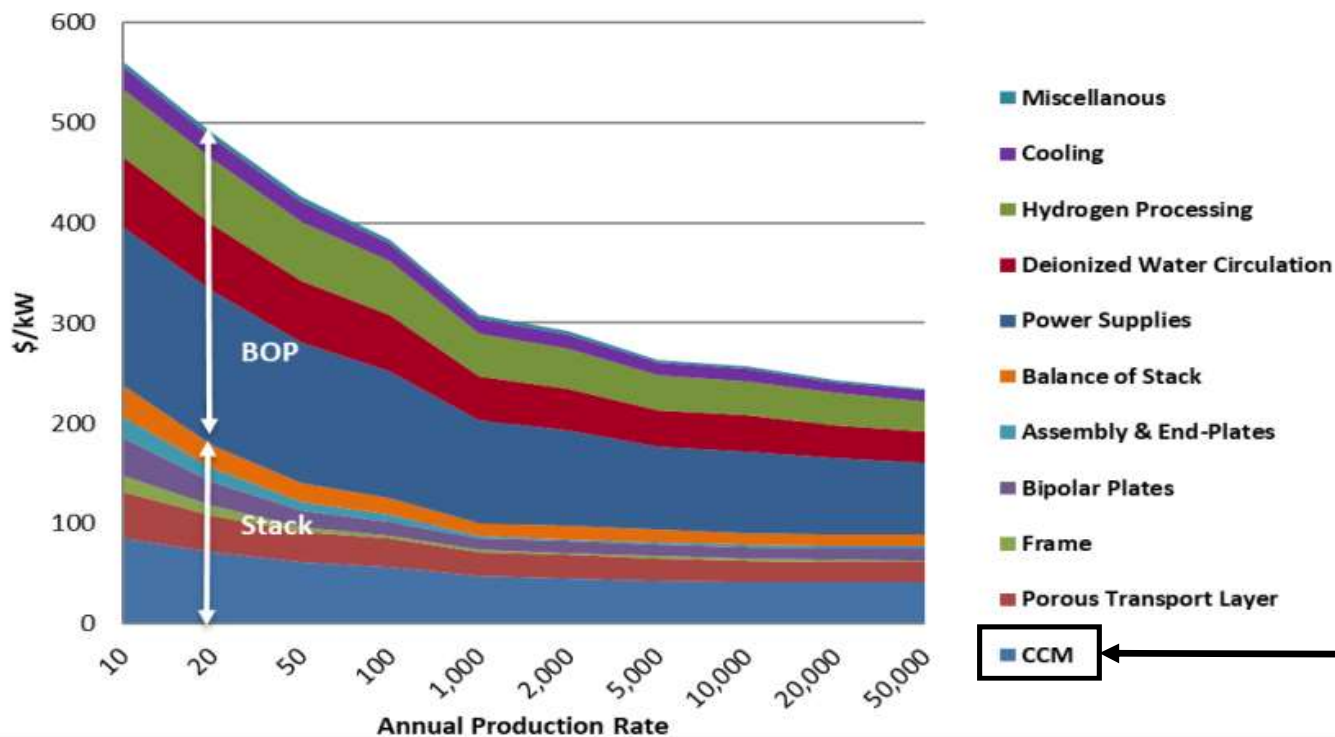
Problem: Energy Input for Water Splitting = 2V



Goal: : Energy Input for Water Splitting = 1.4V

Water Electrolysis Cost: Materials

System Cost (\$/kW) - PEM - 1 MW



Non-Precious Catalysts:

Means to decrease device cost

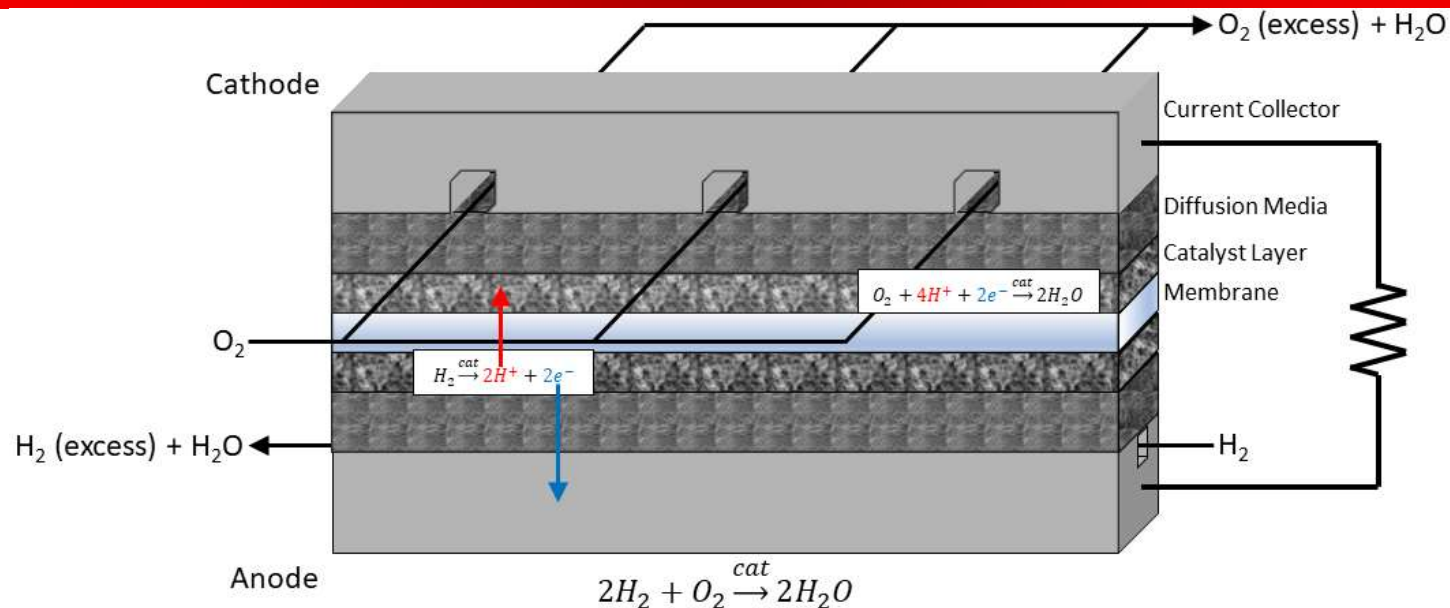


Pt-group metals



Greatest contributor

The Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell



Limitations:

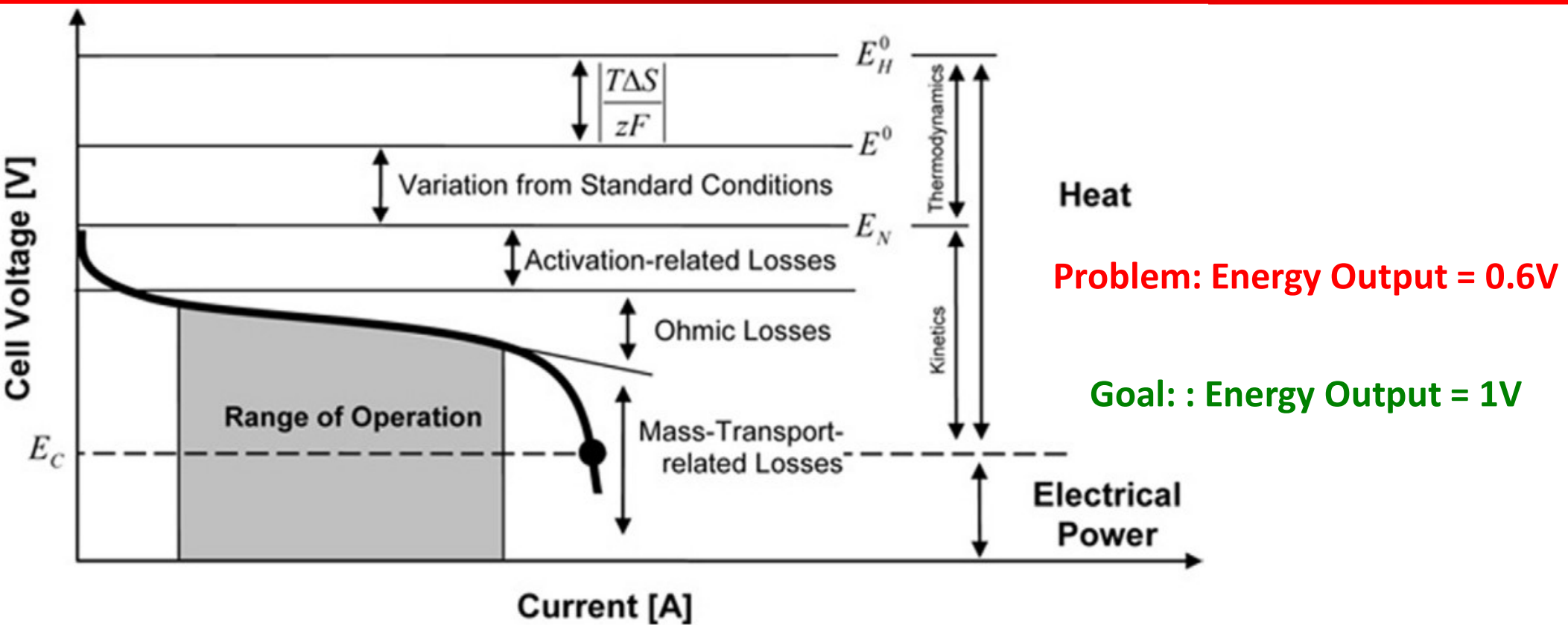
Slow ORR

Durability

Operability in Extreme Environments

Water Management

PEMFC Losses



Progress

H₂ Fueling Stations Across North America



https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/hydrogen_locations.html#/find/nearest?fuel=HY
<https://www.caranddriver.com/news/a34788743/2021-toyota-mirai-400-mile-range/>
<https://h2.live/en/wasserstoffautos/hyundai-nexo>
<https://www.caranddriver.com/honda/clarity>

Fuel Cell Cars are on the Road!



Toyota Mirai

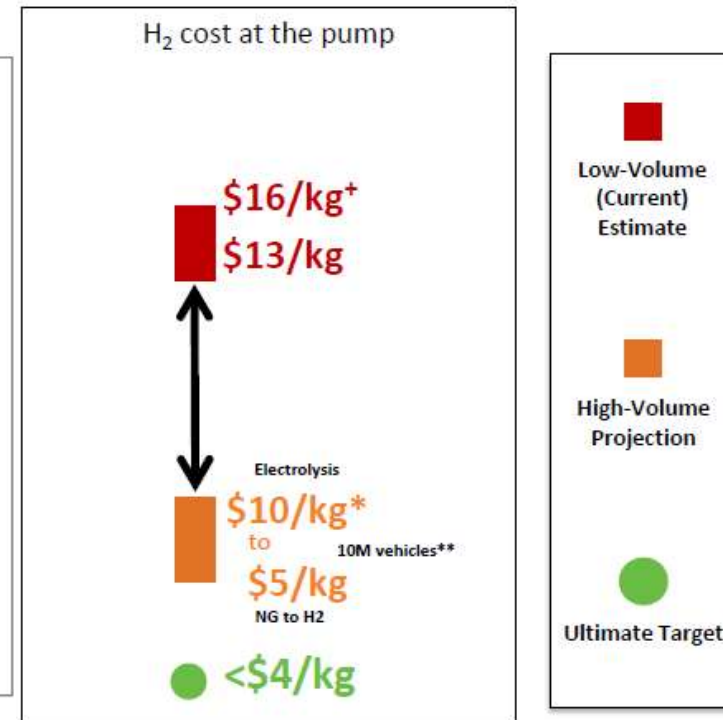
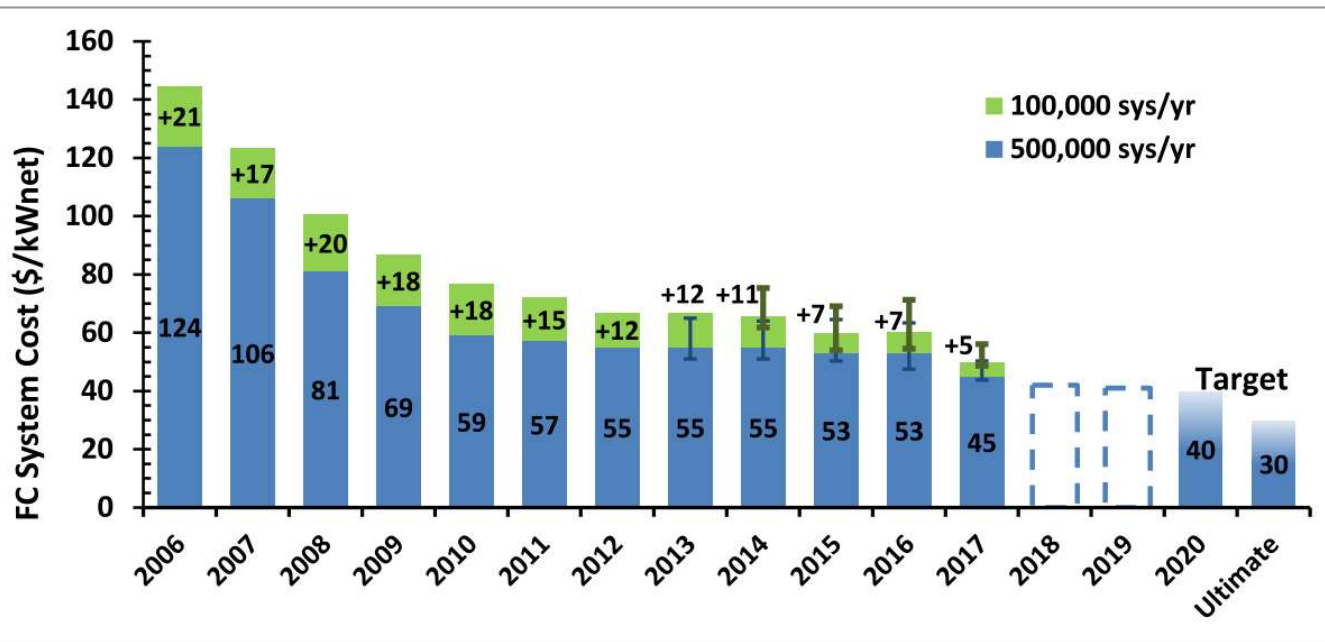


Hyundai Nexo



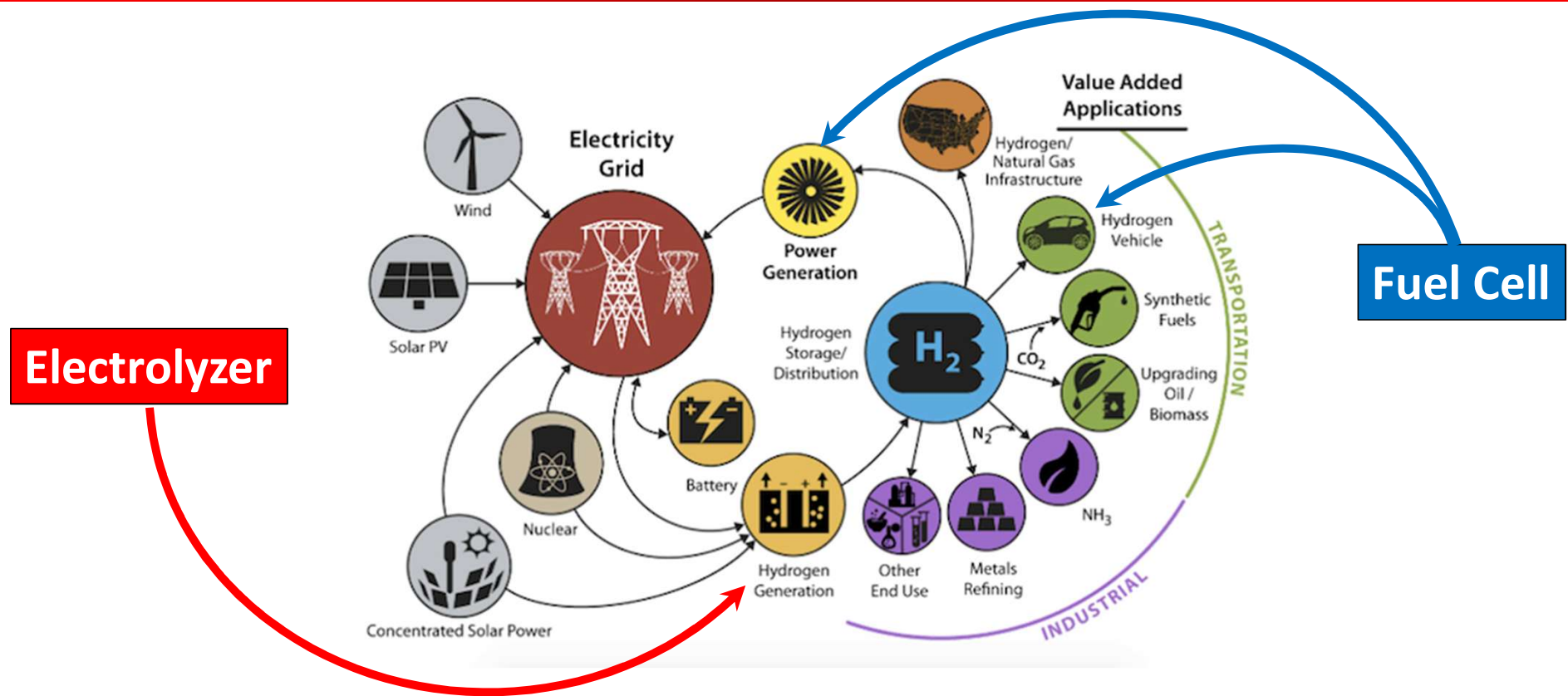
Honda Clarity

Progress Cont'd



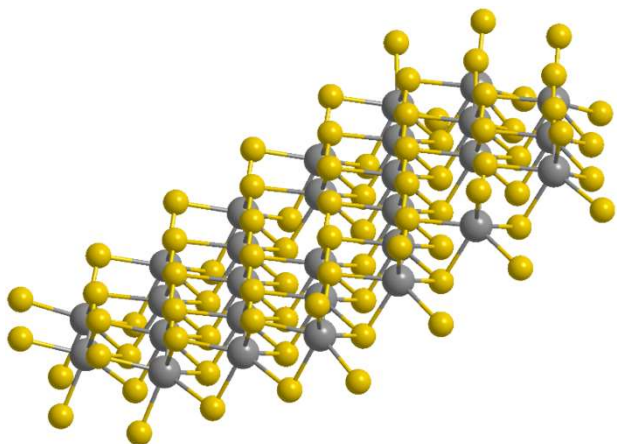
Wilson, A. *et al.* (2017)

The Hydrogen Economy



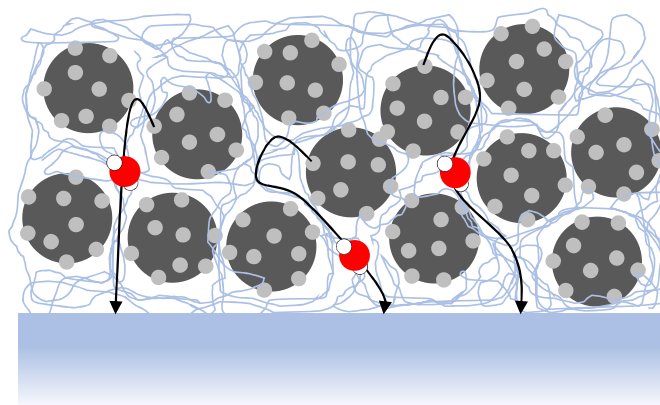
Scope of Proposed Work

Aim 1: Rational Design, Testing, and Characterization of Non-Precious Electrocatalysts for Hydrogen Evolution

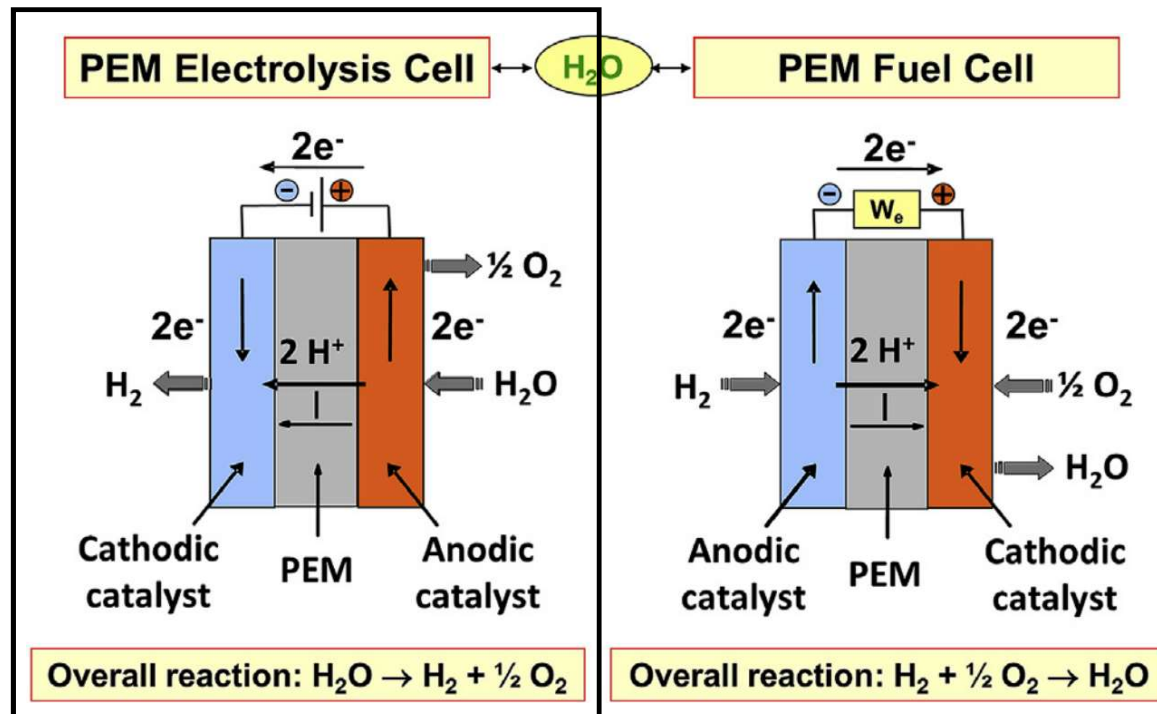


Non-Precious Molybdenum Disulfide HER Catalyst

Aim 2: Design of Materials and Interfaces for Enhanced Water Transport in Fuel Cells at Subzero Temperature

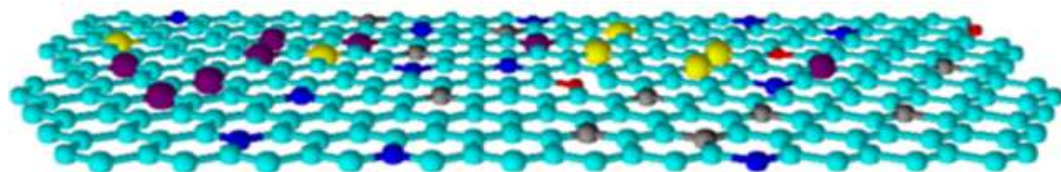


PEMFC Catalyst Layer

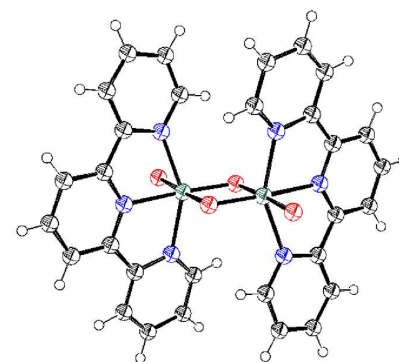


Non-Precious Catalysts for Hydrogen Evolution

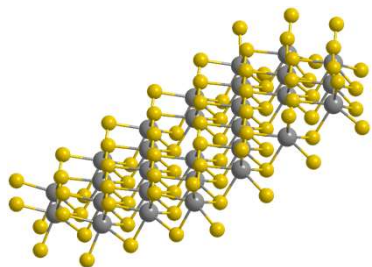
Heteroatom-Doped Nanocarbons



Molecular Catalysts



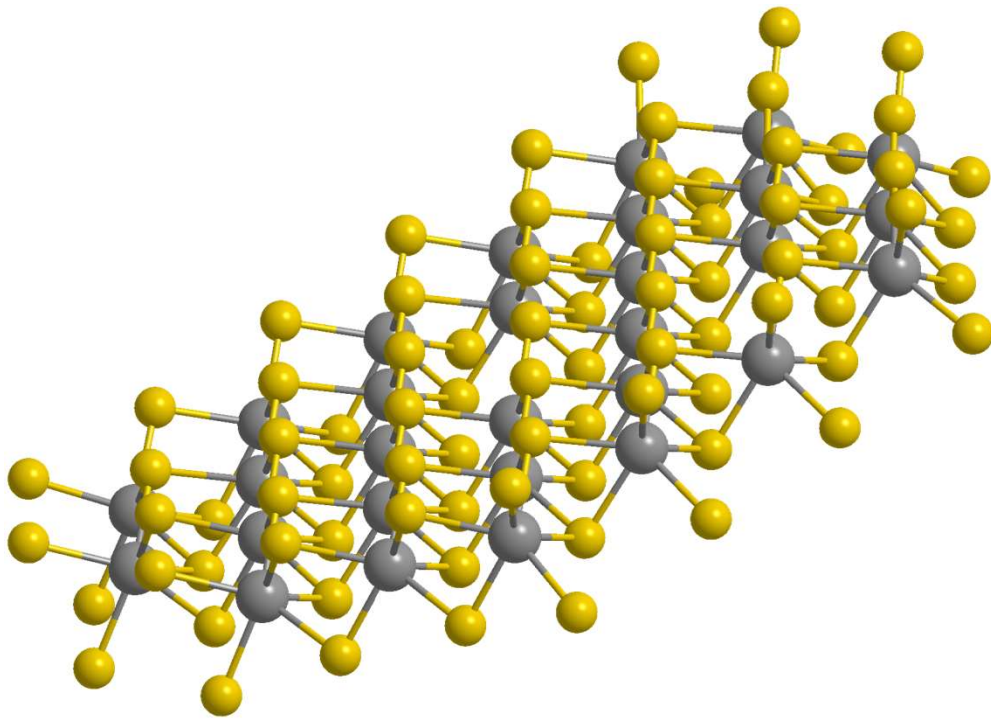
Metal Sulfides/Selenides/Carbides/Nitrides/Phosphides



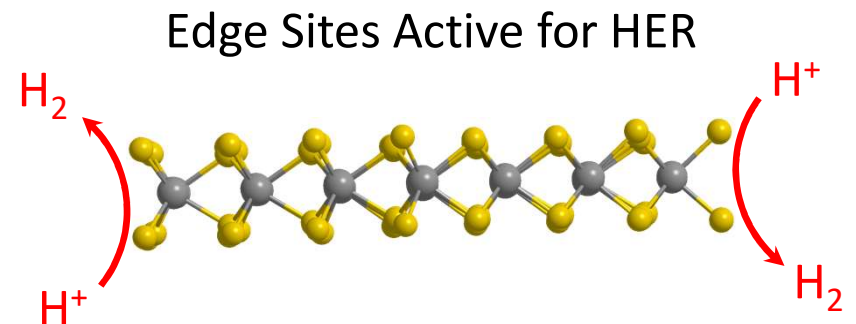
Issues

- Complicated/expensive processing
- Low efficiency

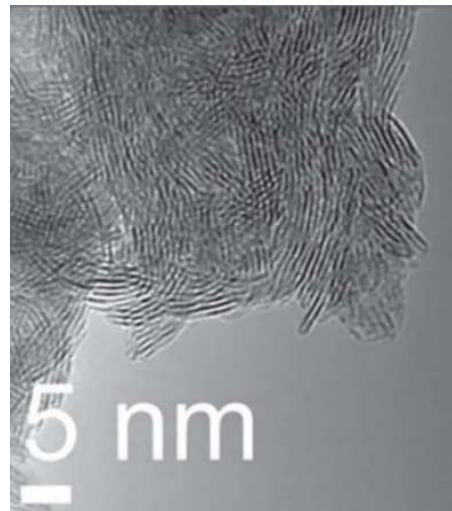
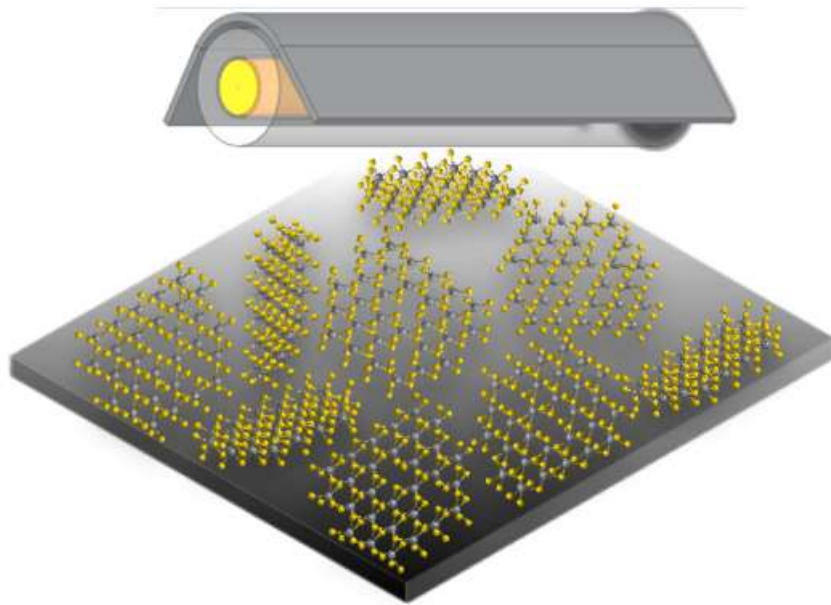
Molybdenum Disulfide (MoS_2)



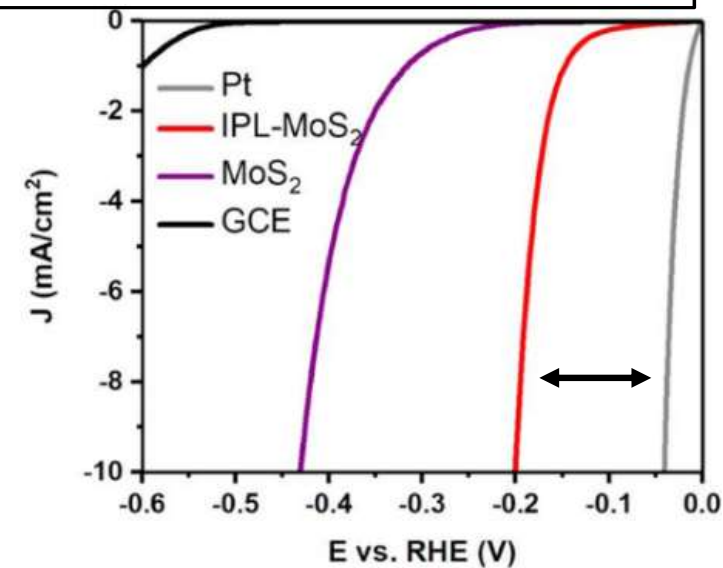
- Promising non-precious hydrogen evolution catalyst
- Transition metal dichalcogenide (metal sulfide)
- Good activity & stability



MoS₂ via Intense Pulsed Light Treatment



Gupta, A. *et al. Nanotechnology* 30, (2019)

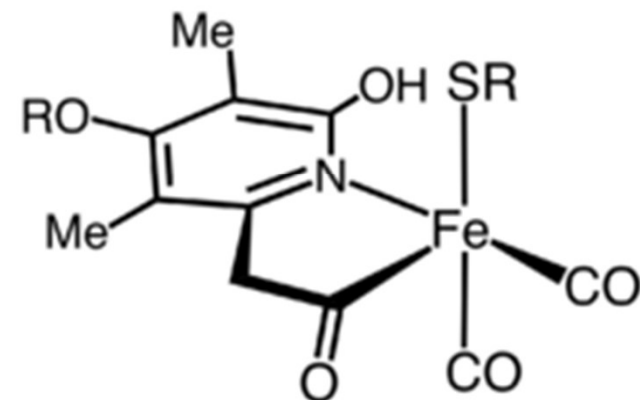
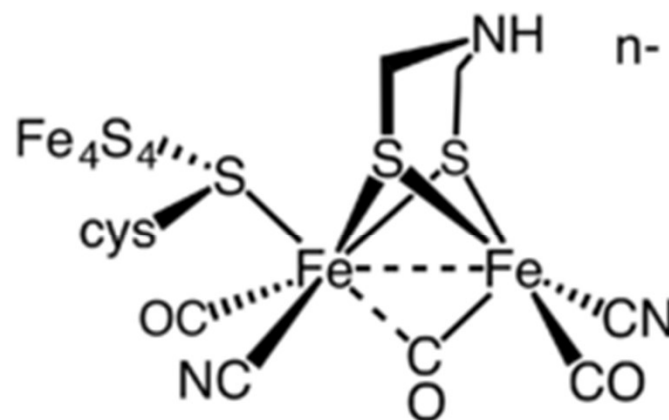
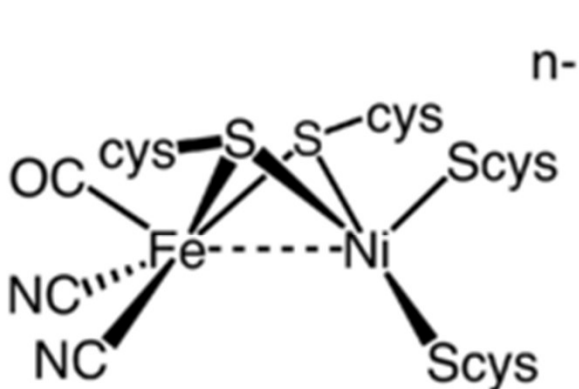


$$Q = A \iint I_0(\lambda) e^{-\alpha y} d\lambda dy$$

Decent Activity, Facile Synthesis, but not as Efficient as Pt!

The Hydrogenase Enzyme

Three Types of Hydrogenase Active Sites Found in Nature



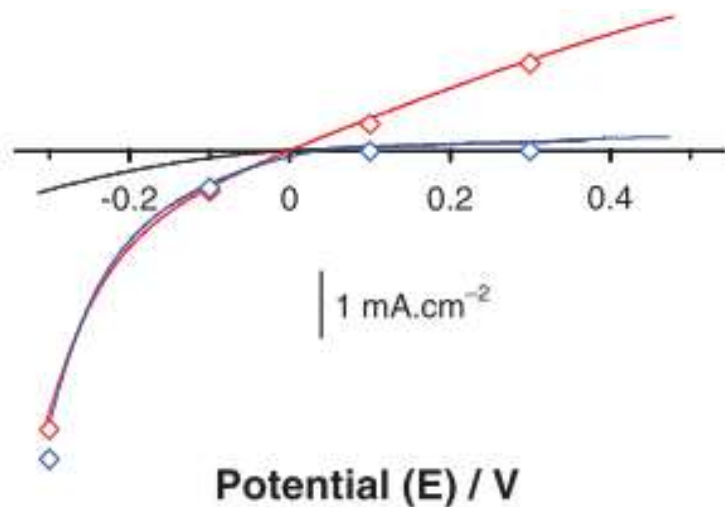
Pros:

- $\geq 2x$ More Active than Pt
- Non-Precious Metal Center

Cons

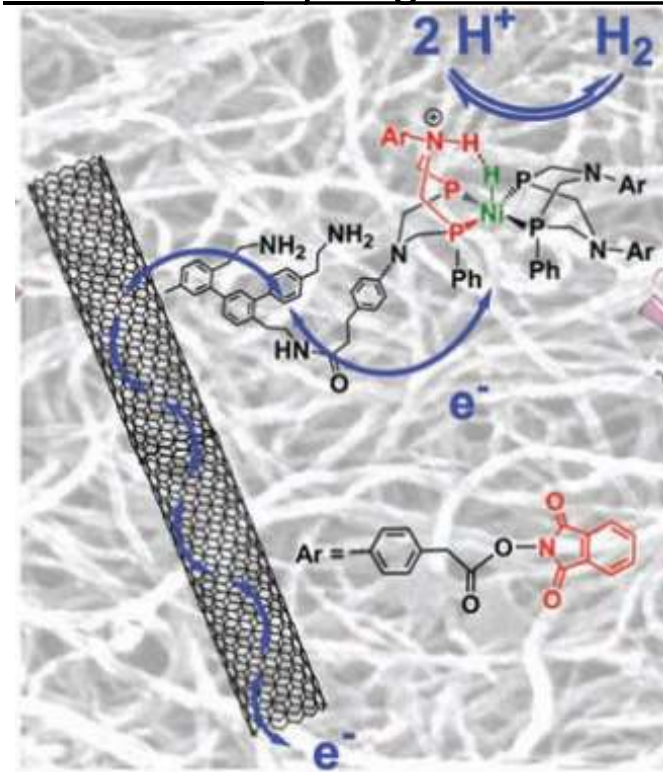
- O_2 -Sensitive
- Expensive to Produce

Biomimetic Hydrogenase-Inspired Catalysts



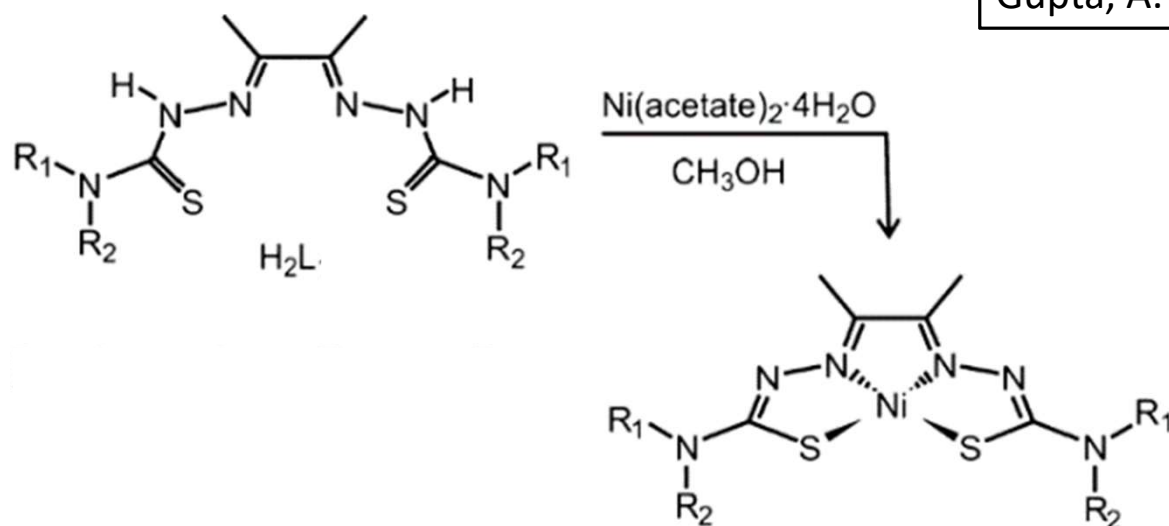
- Reversible HER/HOR
- Less Efficient than Pt
- Expensive Fabrication

Fontecave's Hydrogenase Mimic



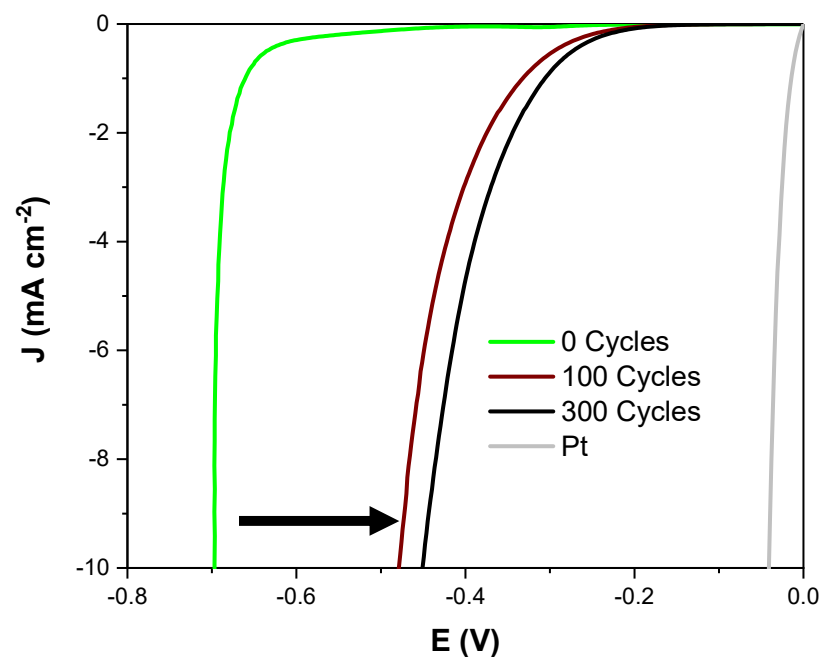
Thiosemicarbazones

Gupta, A. J. *et al. Inorg. Chem.* 58, 12025–12039 (2019)



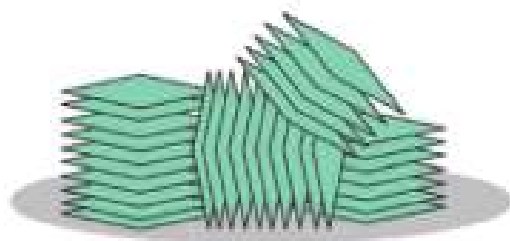
Poor Initial Activity

Improved Performance After Reductive Cycling



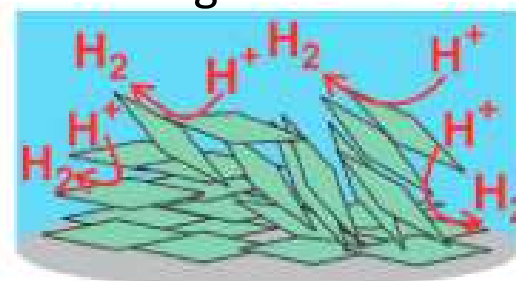
Thiosemicarbazones Cont'd

Stacking Interactions
Conceal Active Sites



As Deposited

Break-In Disrupts
Stacking Interactions

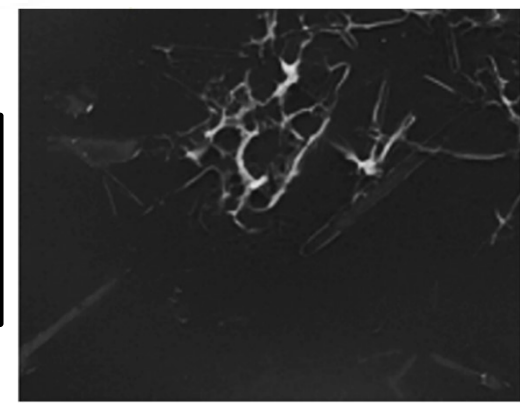
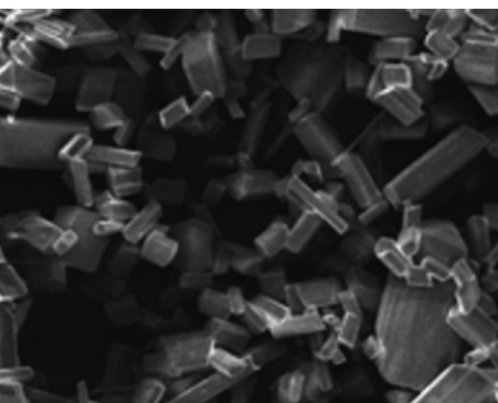


Activated

Big Improvement, but Still not a Great Catalyst...

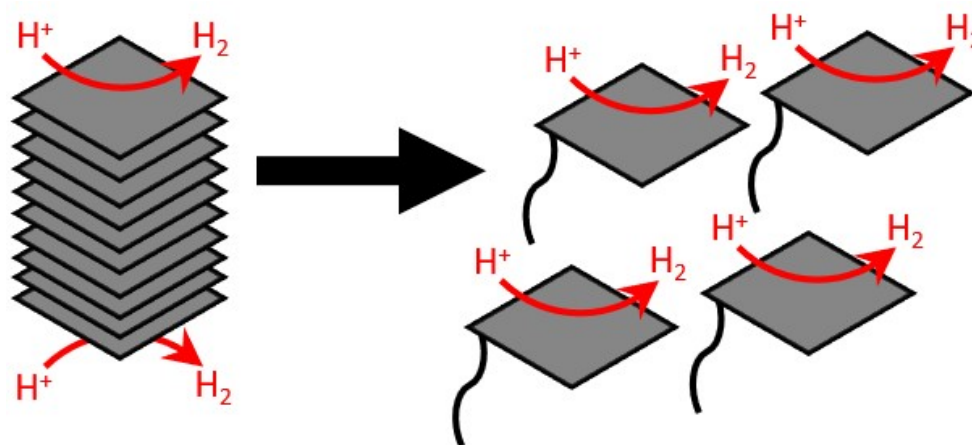
- Remaining Stacking Interactions
- Poor Electron Transfer

Gupta, A. J. *et al. Inorg. Chem.* 58, 12025–12039 (2019)



Improved TSCs for HER Part 1

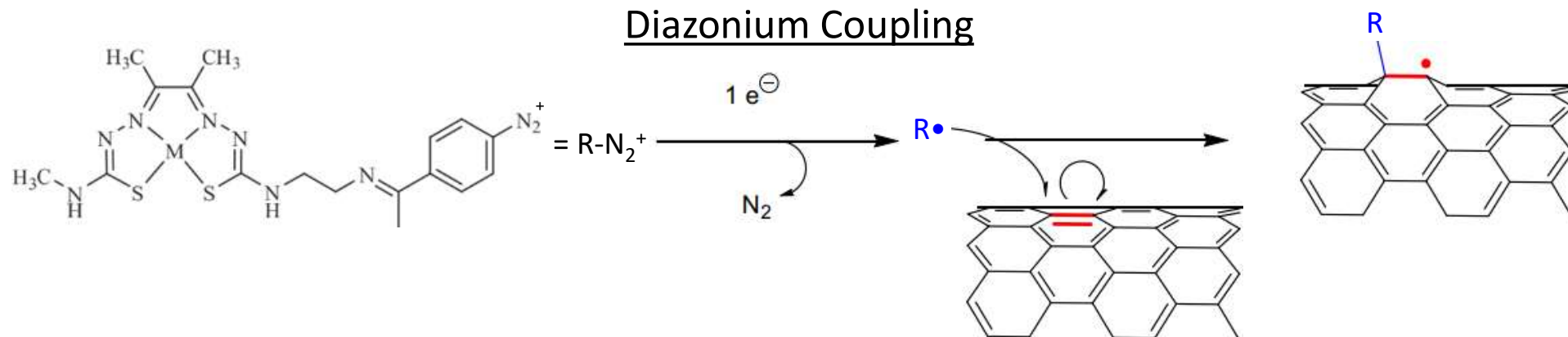
Aim 1a: Facilitate Charge Transfer by Linking Molecule to Electrode Surface



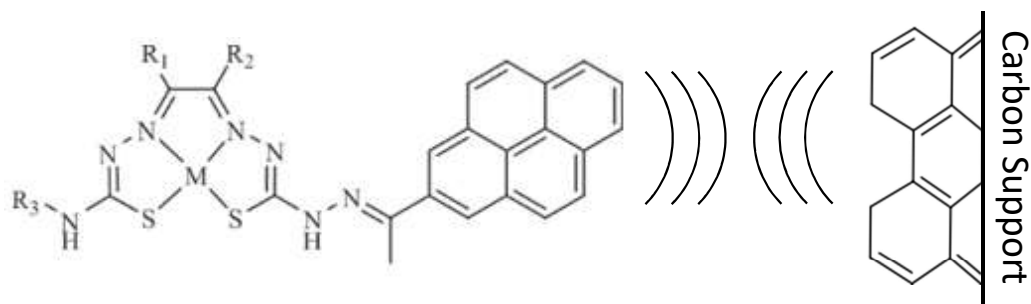
- Monolayer with Each Metal Center Exposed to Reaction Medium
- Improved Charge Transfer
- Improved Film Stability

Improved TSCs for HER Part 1 Cont'd

Diazonium Coupling

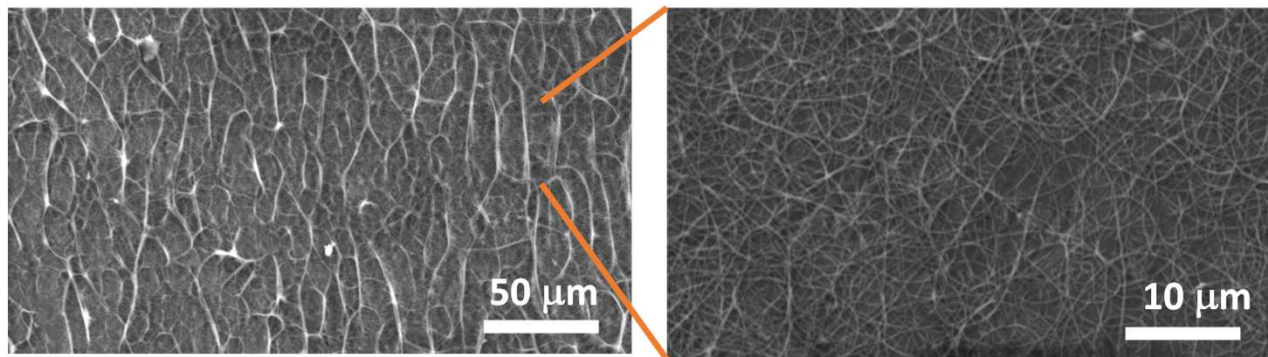


Pyrene π - π Anchoring



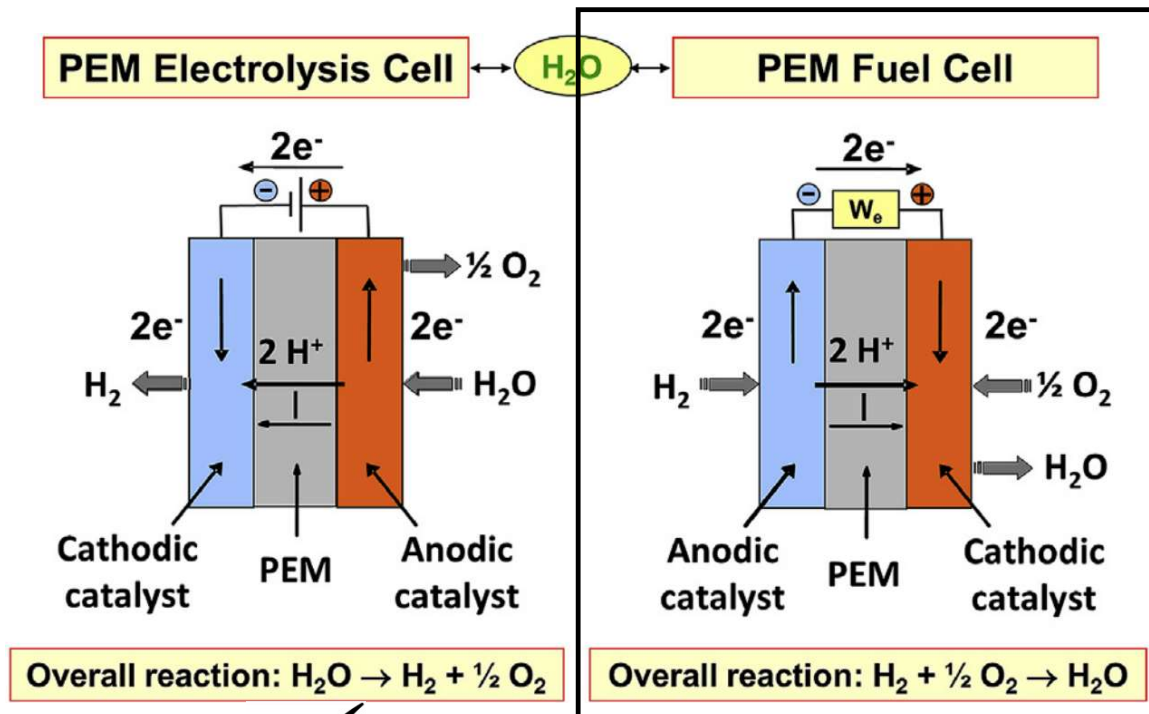
Improved TSCs for HER Part 2

Aim 1b: Incorporate High-Surface-Area Carbon Supports



Graphitic Carbon Nanofibers Prepared via Pyrolysis of Polymer Mixture

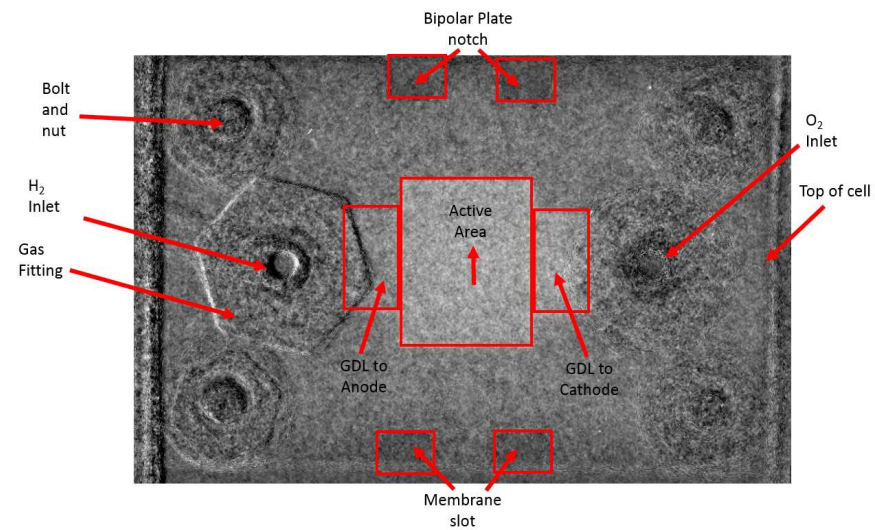
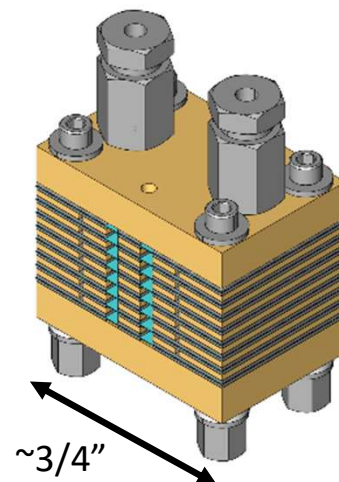
- Enhanced Percolation Volume
- Increased Specific Surface Area
- Higher Catalyst Concentration



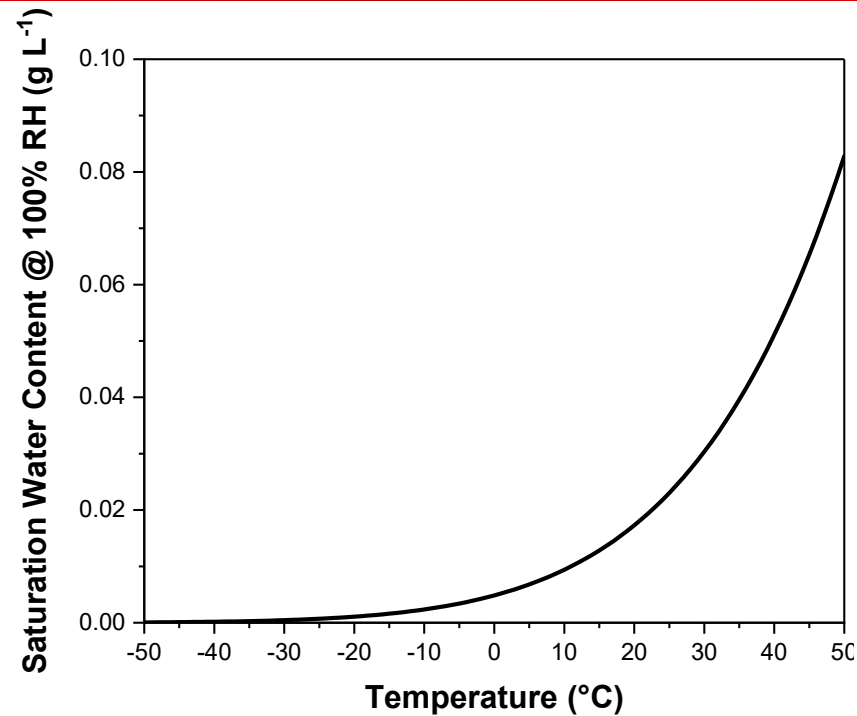
Motivation



2b stack:
Passive water
management

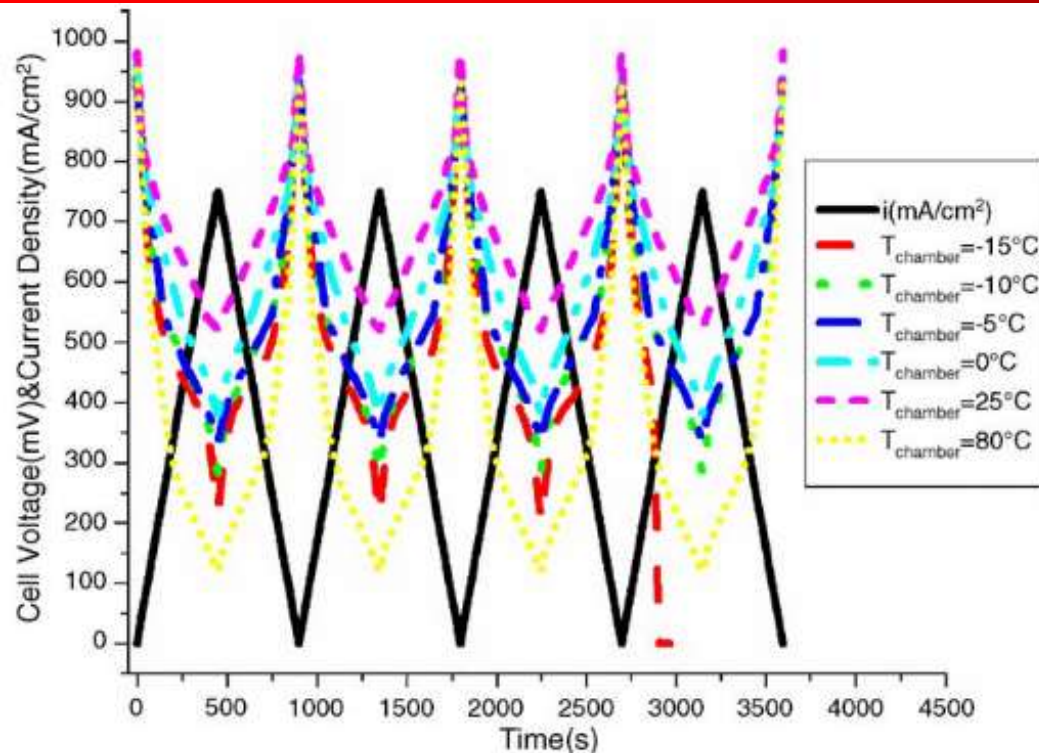


Fuel Cells for Subzero Temperature Operation



Saturation Pressure too Low for Removal of Product Water via Gas Stream

Fuel Cells for Subzero Temperature Operation



Irreversible Damage:

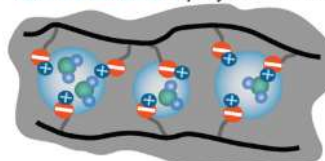
- Ice Expansion at Interfaces
- Catalyst Pore or Diffusion Media Fiber Coarsening
- Cracking/Pinholes in Membrane

Cell Failure from Active Site Blockage

Understanding of Nafion

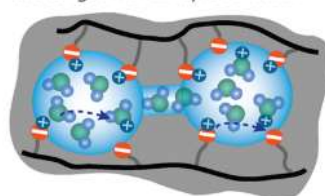
Cluster-Network Model

isolated clusters in polymer network



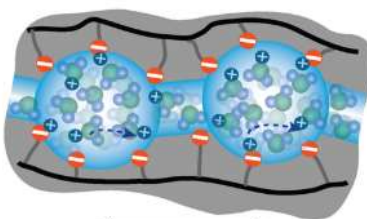
Low Hydration
 $0 < \lambda < 2$

cluster growth and percolation



Moderate Hydration
 $3 < \lambda < 7$

cluster coalescence with growth of clusters and connecting channels

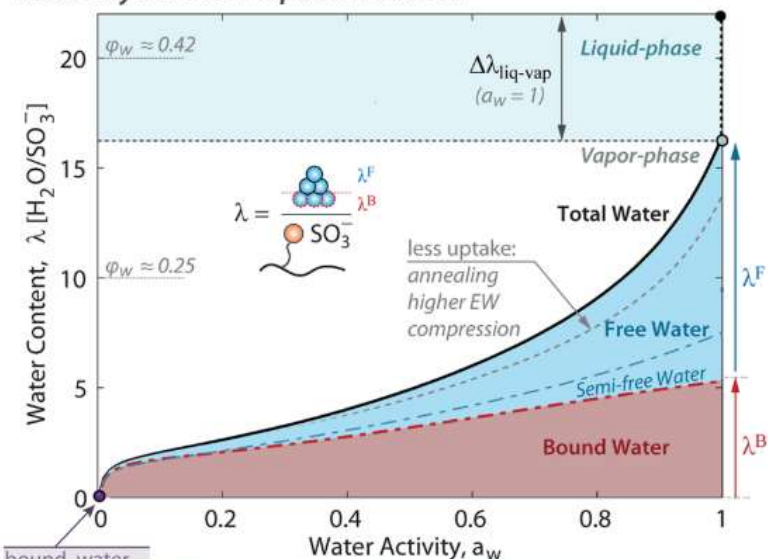


High Hydration
 $7 < \lambda < 20$

1 - 3 nm

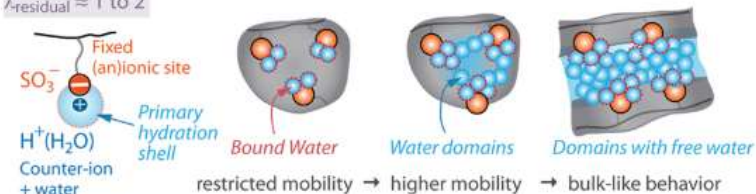
4 - 6 nm

Anatomy of PFSA Sorption Isotherm

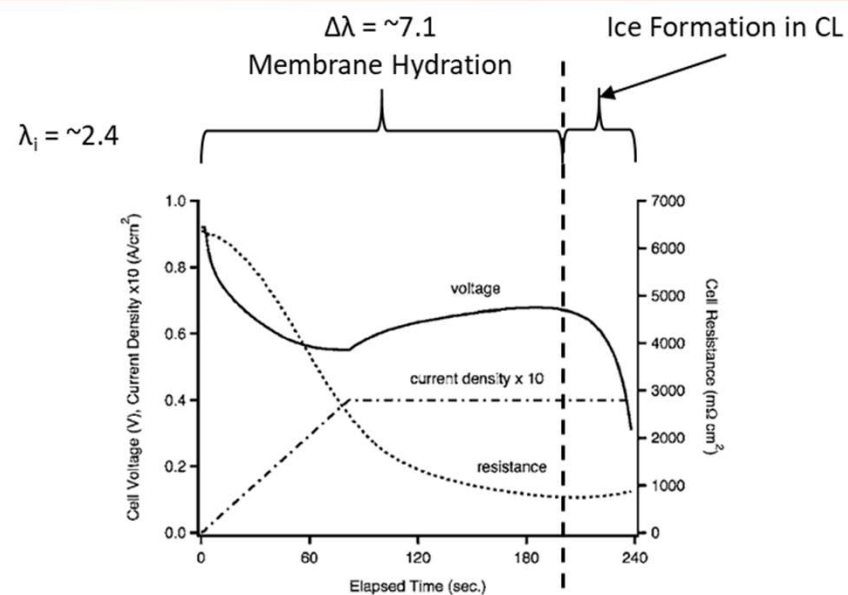
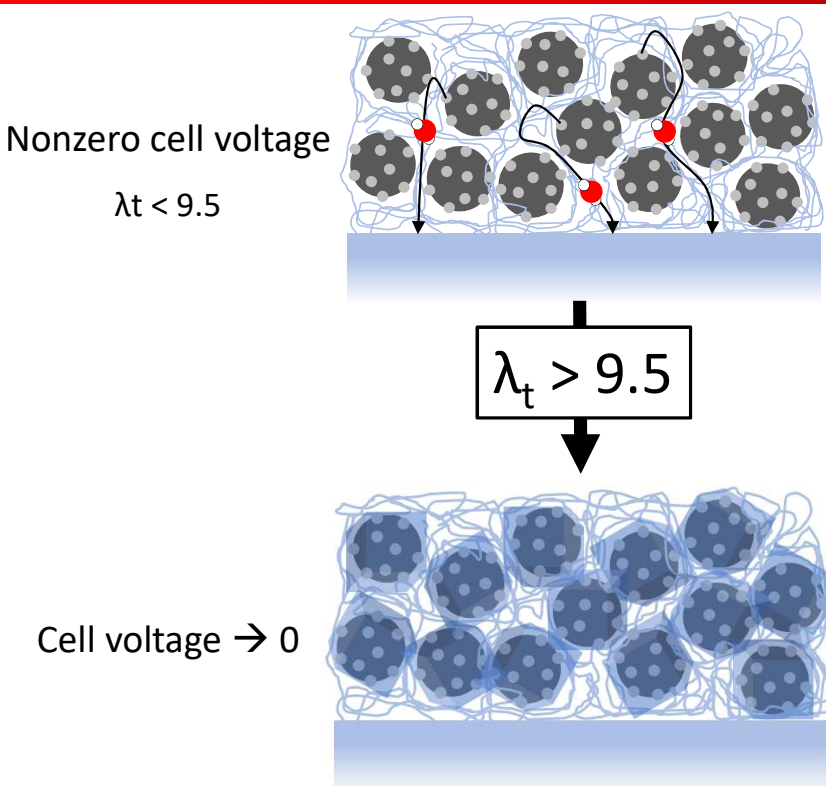


bound water even at 0: $\lambda_{\text{residual}} \approx 1$ to 2

Transition regime

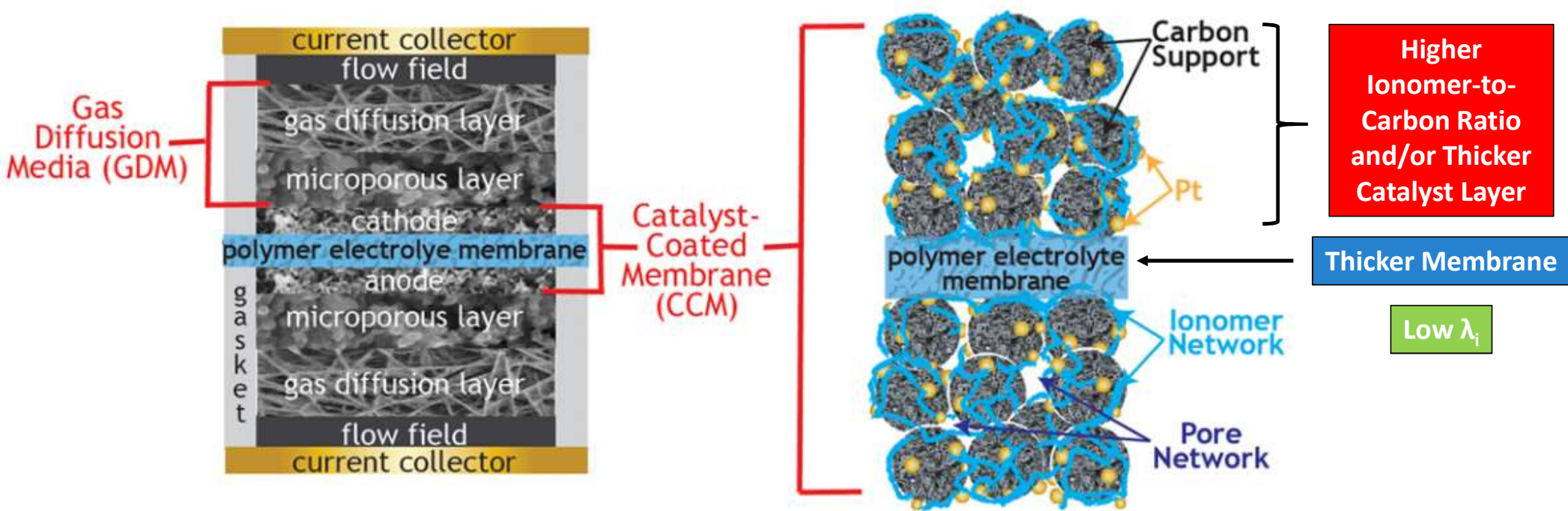


Operating Mechanism at Subzero Temperature



$$\lambda_{\text{non-freezing}} = 4.8$$

Mitigating Strategies



Model for Cell Water/Ice Capacity

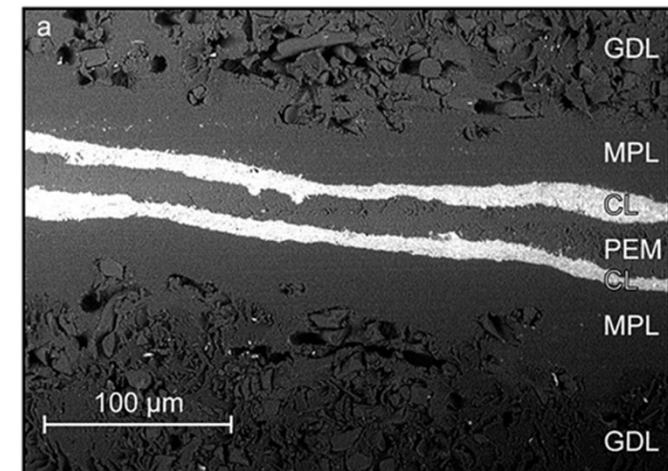
Interpolate diffusion media pore volume from data by Atkinson *et al*

Catalyst layer porosity & thickness:

$$\bullet \quad \varepsilon = -0.017w_{Nafion} + 0.758 = \frac{t_{CL} - \left(\frac{l_C}{\rho_C} + \frac{l_{Pt}}{\rho_{Pt}} + \frac{l_{Nafion}}{\rho_{Nafion}} \right)}{t_{CL}}$$

Mass of water in ionomer:

$$\bullet \quad m_{H_2O} = (\lambda_{sat} - \lambda_i) \frac{M_{H_2O} m_{Nafion}}{EW}$$



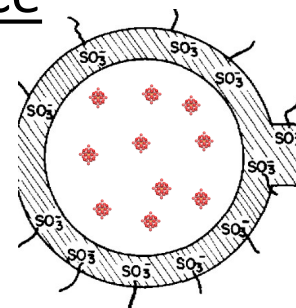
PEMFC Cross Section

Goal: Utilize as much Water Storage Capacity as Possible!

Approach

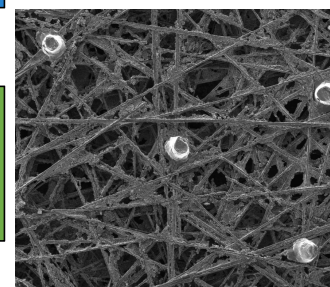
Tailor Materials and Interfaces for Enhanced Freeze Tolerance

Aim 2a: Dope Membrane with Hydrophilic Compounds to Increase Water Sorption and Confer Antifreeze Properties

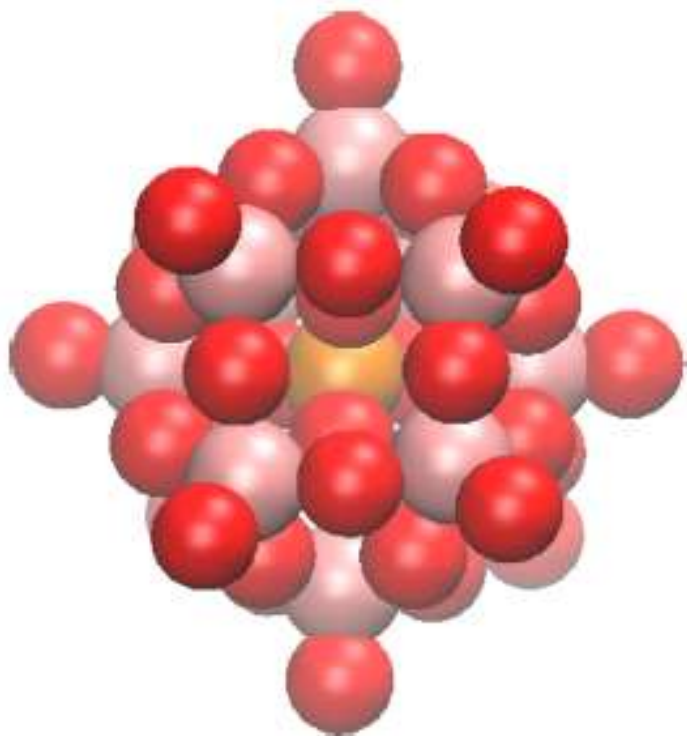


Aim 2b: Passively Expel Supercooled Water from Active Sites Using a Superhydrophobic Catalyst Layer

Aim 2c: Create an Additional Water Storage Reservoir by Impregnating Diffusion Media with Polyelectrolyte Channels



Aim 2a: Doped Membrane

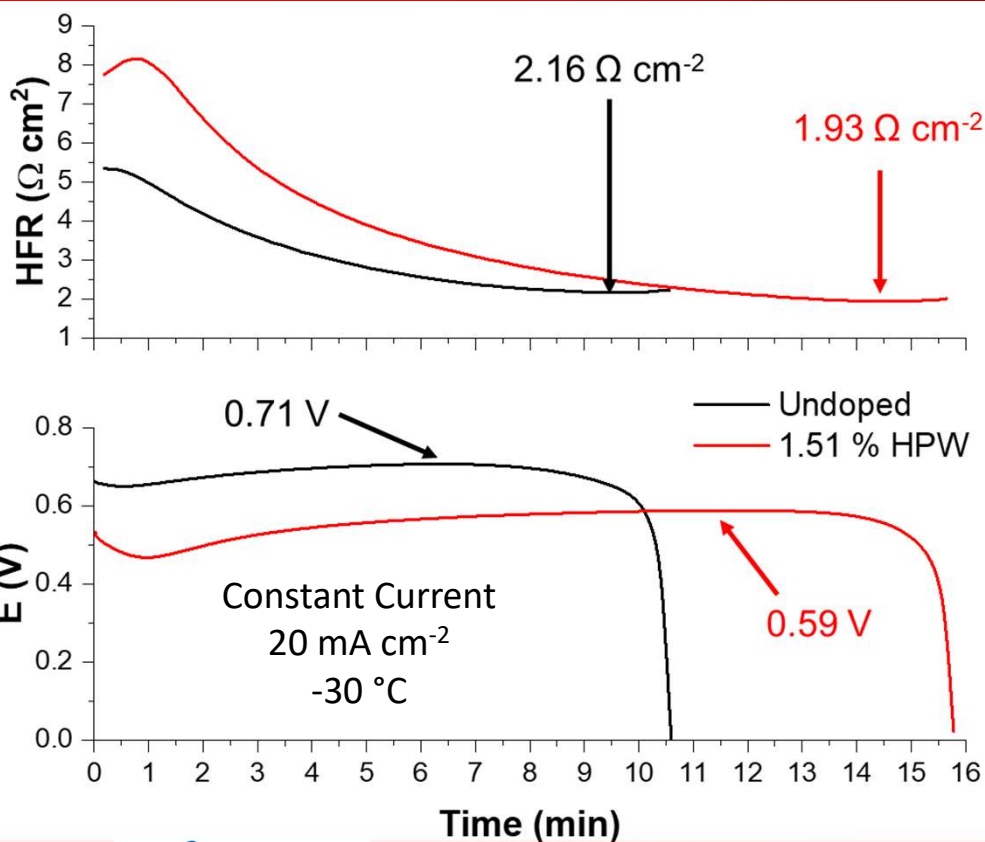


“Keggin” Heteropoly acid Structure

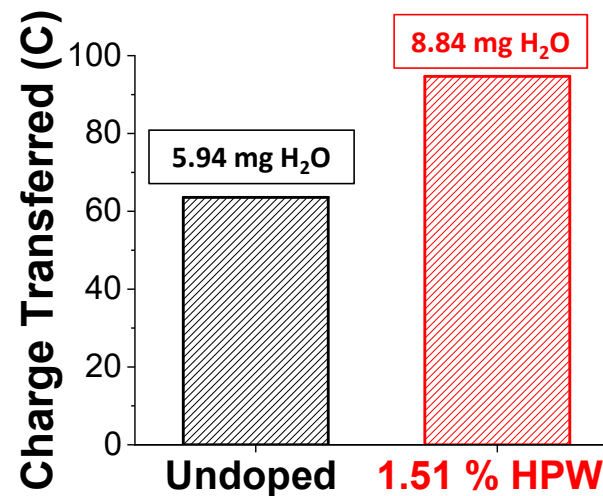
Hypothesis:

1. Mitigate ice crystal formation in membrane via internal antifreeze action
2. Increase driving force for water sequestration in membrane
3. Increase water absorbed by membrane before it accumulates elsewhere (λ_t)

Aim 2a: Preliminary Results



HPW Conc. (wt%)	$\lambda_{\text{sat}} (\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{SO}_3^-)$	$\lambda_{\text{non-freezing}} (\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{SO}_3^-)$
0.0	20.8	5.1
0.5	16.5	9.7
1.0	16.4	8.9
1.5	14.6	9.3



**50 %
Greater
Freeze
Tolerance**

Future Work: Aim 2a

Investigate Origin of Improved Freeze Tolerance

Explore Catalyst Poisoning Effect over Temperature, Current, and Concentration

Current Density (mA cm ⁻²)	HPW Concentration (wt%)			
	0	0.5	1	1.5
20	T = -10 °C OR T = -30 °C			
1				
0.05				

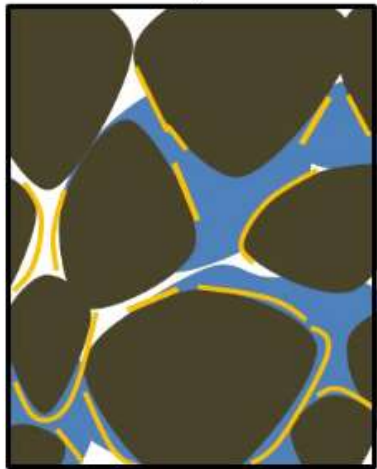
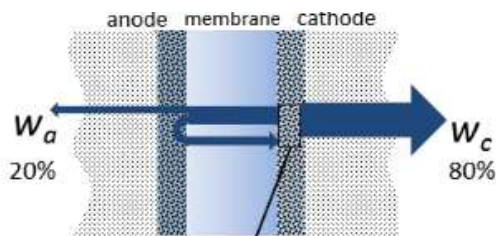
Aim 2b: Superhydrophobic Catalyst Layer

Goal: Clear Active Sites via Passive Expulsion of Water

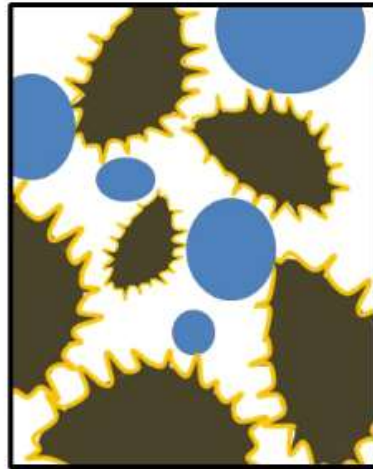
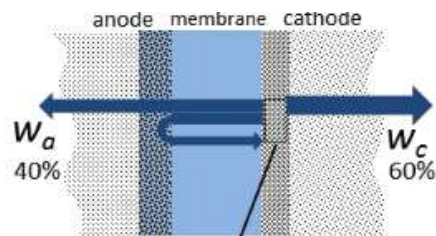
- Superhydrophobic: $\theta > 150^\circ$
- Activation Energy for Wetting:
 - $\Delta G_C = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left[\frac{2\sigma}{\rho_w R_w T \ln\left(\frac{p}{p_{sl}}\right)} \right]^2 \sigma f(\theta)$
 - $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{4} (2 + \cos\theta)(1 - \cos\theta)^2$
- Time to Freeze 55x Longer on Superhydrophobic Surface
- Additives (PTFE, DSO, FEP, etc.)
 - Adversely Impact Efficiency & $\theta < 150^\circ$

Aim 2b: Electrosprayed Catalyst Layers

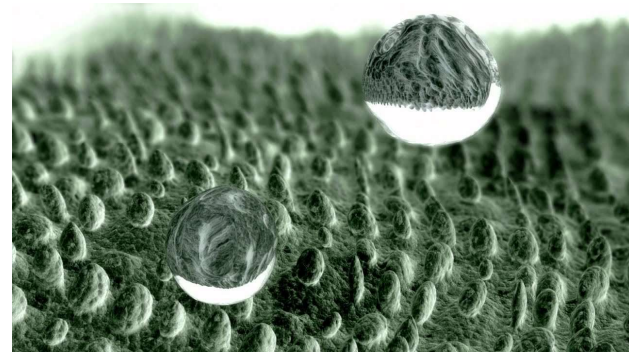
Normal



Electrosprayed



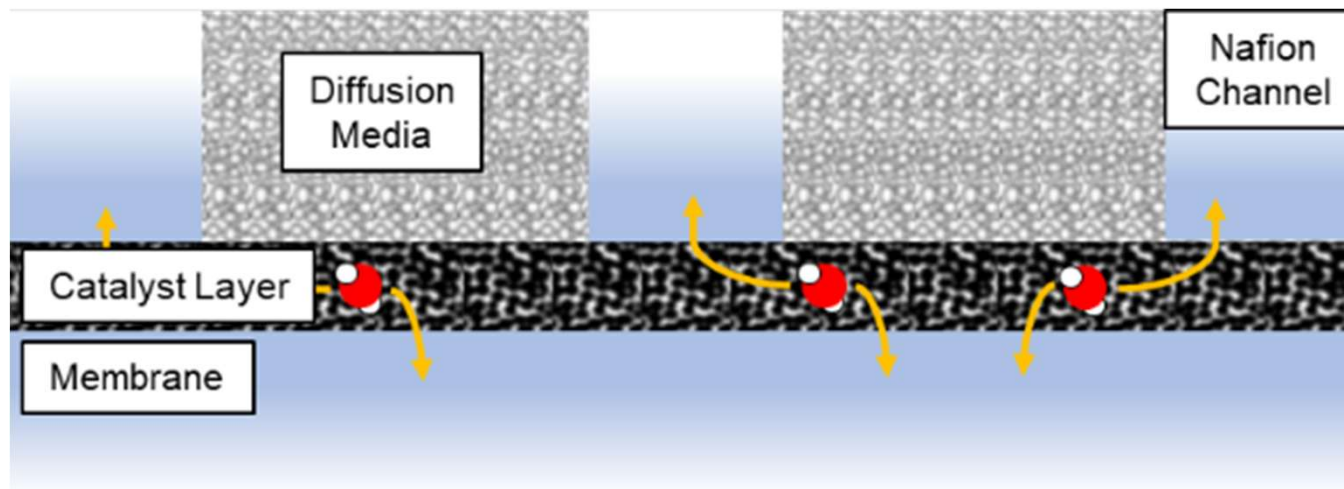
Lotus Effect



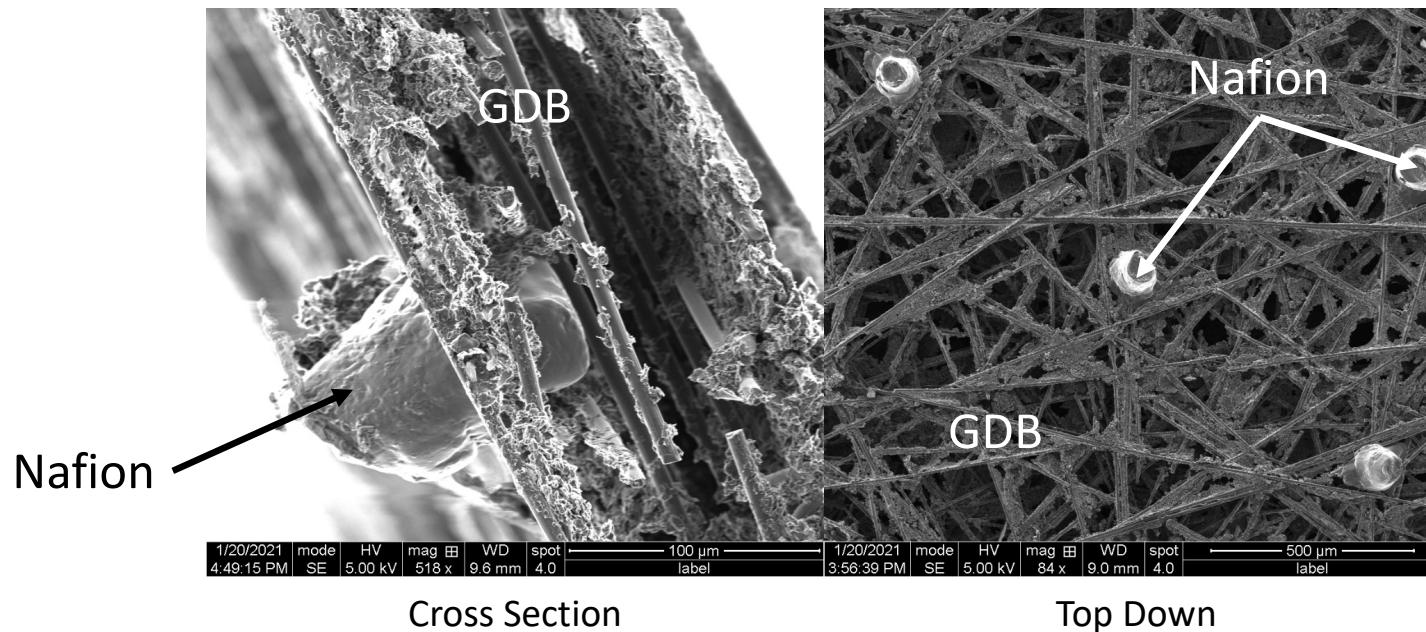
- $\theta > 150^\circ$
- Reduced Pore Wetting

Aim 2c: Structured Amphiphilic Diffusion Media

Goal: Create Additional Water Sequestration Volume while Sacrificing Minimal Gas Diffusion Space



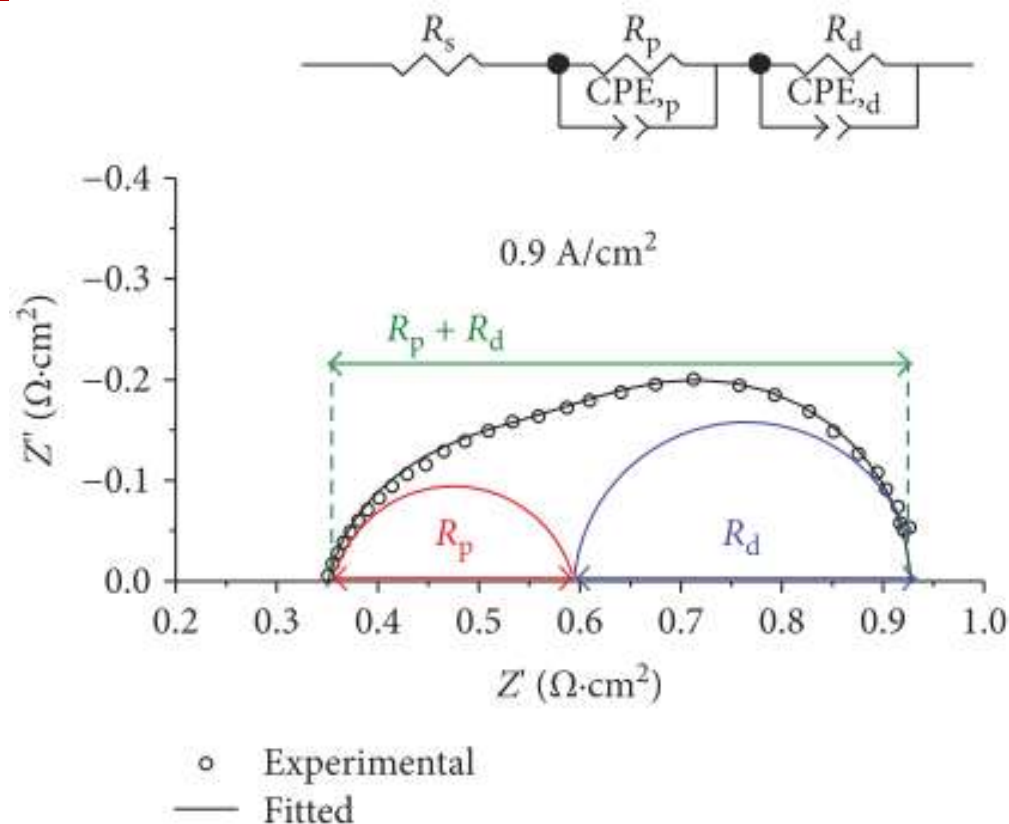
Aim 2c: Structured Amphiphilic Diffusion Media



Approach: Hot Press Nafion through a Template into Gas Diffusion Backing

Subzero Temperature Operating Mechanism

- At Constant Current:
 - R_p present initially
 - R_d appears later
- Questions:
 - Diffusion limitations or something else?
 - Diffusion limitations at anode vs. cathode?
 - Diffusion resistances dominate in catalyst layer or diffusion media?
 - Knudsen diffusion resistance becomes significant with ice buildup?
 - Oxygen diffusion resistance through ionomer behavior at low temperature?



Monitoring Water/Ice Distribution *in-situ*

- Diffusion resistance from Fick's 1st law:

$$R_d = \cancel{R_{DM}^0} + R_{CL,gas} + \cancel{R_{CL,ion}^0}$$

$$R_d = R_{CL,gas} = R_{Knudsen} = \frac{h_{CL}}{D_{O_2}^{eff}}$$

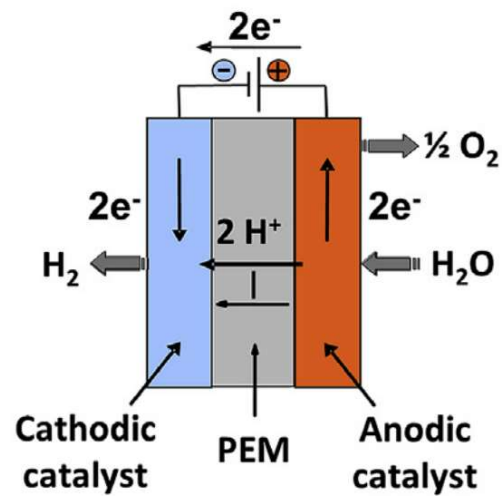
$$D_{O_2}^{eff} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\tau} D_{O_2}$$

$$D_{O_2} = \left(\frac{1}{D_{Knudsen,O_2}} + \frac{1}{D_{O_2,mix}} \right)^{-1} \approx D_{Knudsen,O_2}$$

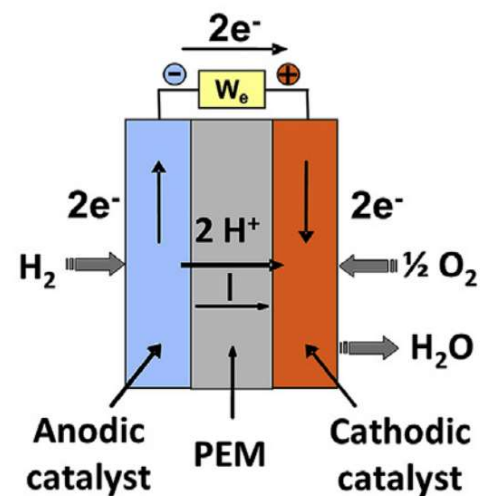
$$D_{Knudsen,O_2} = \frac{2r_{Knudsen}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M_{O_2}}}$$

Possible Result:
Real-Time Monitoring of Freeze
Mechanism via EIS

$D_{Knudsen} \sim$ Catalyst Layer Ice Coverage



Overall reaction: $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2$



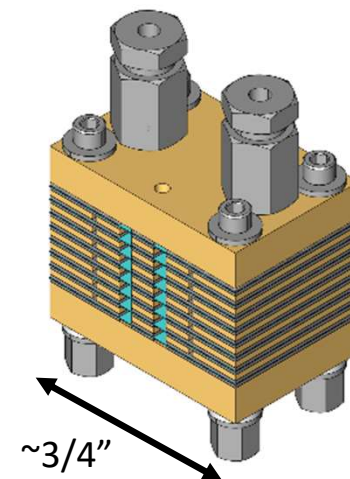
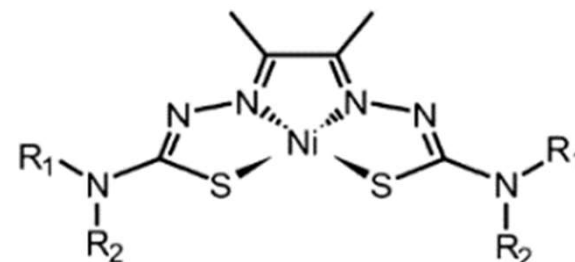
Overall reaction: $\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$



Impact of the Study

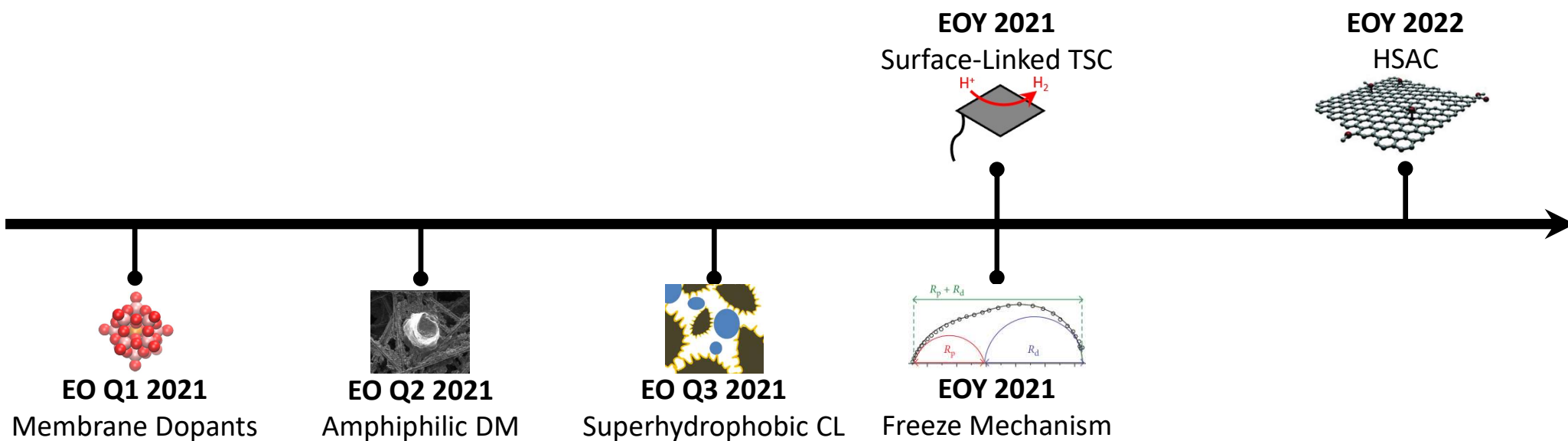
- Efficient Non-Precious HER Catalysts:
 - Translate Hydrogenase Activity to electrodes
- Fuel Cells for Subzero Temperature Operations:
 - Unlock New PEMFC Applications
 - Augment Transportation, Grid Storage, and Auxiliary power applications
 - Contribute to Fundamental Understanding of Temperature-Dependence in Energy Conversion Systems

Contribute to Adoption of Green H₂ Economy



Timelines

Efficient Non-Precious HER Catalysts



Fuel Cells for Subzero Temperature Operations

Acknowledgements

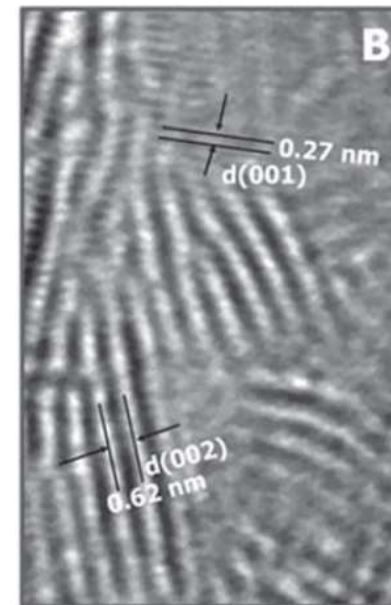
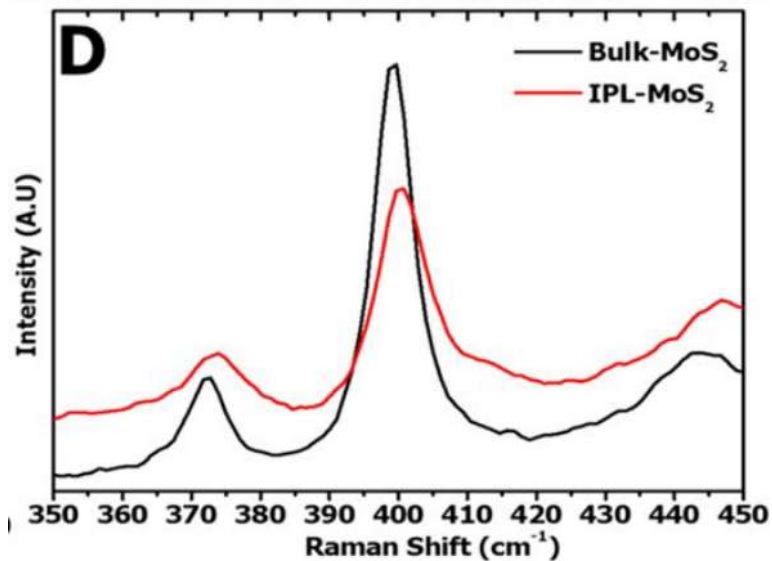
- Fellow Students & Postdocs of Gupta Research Group at U of L and of MPA-11 at LANL for the Camaraderie
- Drs. Komini-Babu, Spendelow, Borup, and Martinez for Guidance at LANL
- Dr. Gupta for Bringing me in to Academic Life
- Drs. Buchanan, Jaeger, and Willing for Serving on this Committee
- Funding Sources:
 - National Science Foundation (NSF)
 - Los Alamos National Laboratory Directed Research & Development (LDRD)
 - Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy (EERE)



Publications

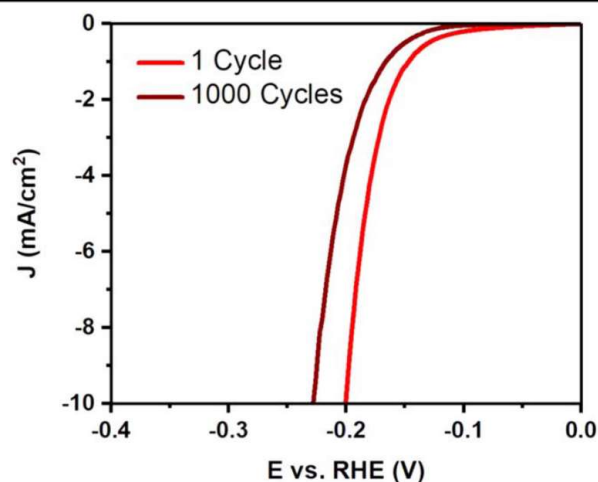
- **Gupta, A., et al.** Heteropoly acids for prolonged proton exchange fuel cell operation at subzero temperature. *In Preparation*
- **Gupta, A., et al.** Challenges of water transport in proton exchange fuel cells at subzero temperatures. *In Preparation*
- Saraei, N., **Gupta, A. J.**, Hietsoi, O., Frye, B. C., Hofsommer, D. T., Sumanasekera, G., Gupta, G., Mashuta, M. S., Buchanan, R. M., & Grapperhaus, C. A. (2021). Small molecule crystals with 1D water wires modulate electronic properties of surface water networks. *Applied Materials Today*, 22, 100895. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmt.2020.100895>
- Ghahremani, A. H., Martin, B., **Gupta, A.**, Bahadur, J., Ankireddy, K., & Druffel, T. (2020). Rapid fabrication of perovskite solar cells through intense pulse light annealing of SnO₂ and triple cation perovskite thin films. *Materials and Design*, 185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matdes.2019.108237>
- **Gupta, A. J.**, Vishnosky, N. S., Hietsoi, O., Losovyj, Y., Strain, J., Spurgeon, J., Mashuta, M. S., Jain, R., Buchanan, R. M., Gupta, G., & Grapperhaus, C. A. (2019). Effect of Stacking Interactions on the Translation of Structurally Related Bis(thiosemicarbazonato)nickel(II) HER Catalysts to Modified Electrode Surfaces. *Inorganic Chemistry*, 58(18), 12025–12039. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.9b01209>
- Saraei, N., Hietsoi, O., Frye, B. C., **Gupta, A. J.**, Mashuta, M. S., Gupta, G., Buchanan, R. M., & Grapperhaus, C. A. (2019). Water wire clusters in isostructural Cu(II) and Ni(II) complexes: Synthesis, characterization, and thermal analyses. *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, 492, 268–274. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ica.2019.04.012>
- **Gupta, A.**, Ankireddy, K., Kumar, B., Alruqi, A., Jasinski, J., Gupta, G., & Druffel, T. (2019). Intense pulsed light, a promising technique to develop molybdenum sulfide catalysts for hydrogen evolution. *Nanotechnology*, 30(17). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6528/aaffac>
- Saraei, N., Hietsoi, O., Mullins, C. S., **Gupta, A. J.**, Frye, B. C., Mashuta, M. S., Buchanan, R. M., & Grapperhaus, C. A. (2018). Streams, cascades, and pools: various water cluster motifs in structurally similar Ni(II) complexes. *CrystEngComm*, 20(44), 7071–7081. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C8CE01153B>
- Zhang, C., Bhoyate, S., Kahol, P. K., Siam, K., Poudel, T. P., Mishra, S. R., Perez, F., **Gupta, A.**, Gupta, G., & Gupta, R. K. (2018). Highly Efficient and Durable Electrocatalyst Based on Nanowires of Cobalt Sulfide for Overall Water Splitting. *ChemNanoMat*, 4(12), 1240–1246. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cnma.201800301>

IPL-MoS₂ Structural/Chemical Validation

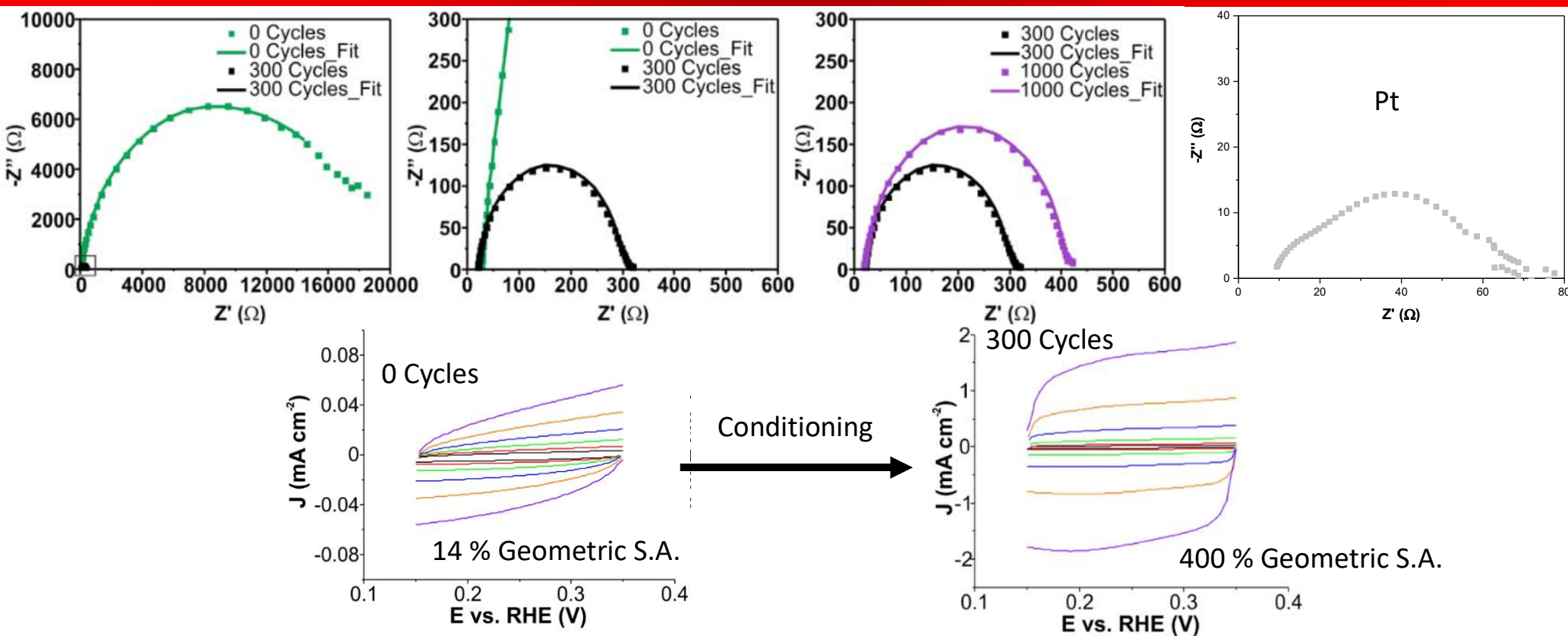


IPL-MoS₂ Activity & Stability

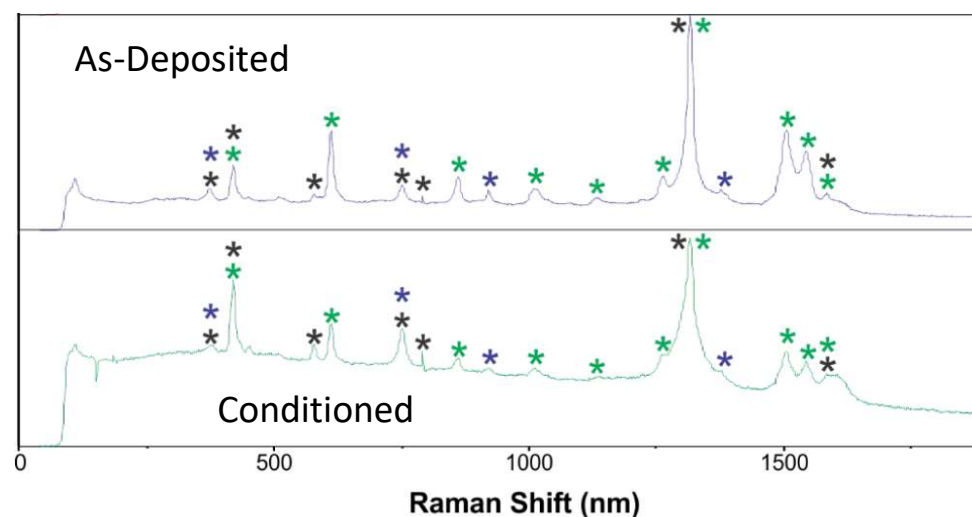
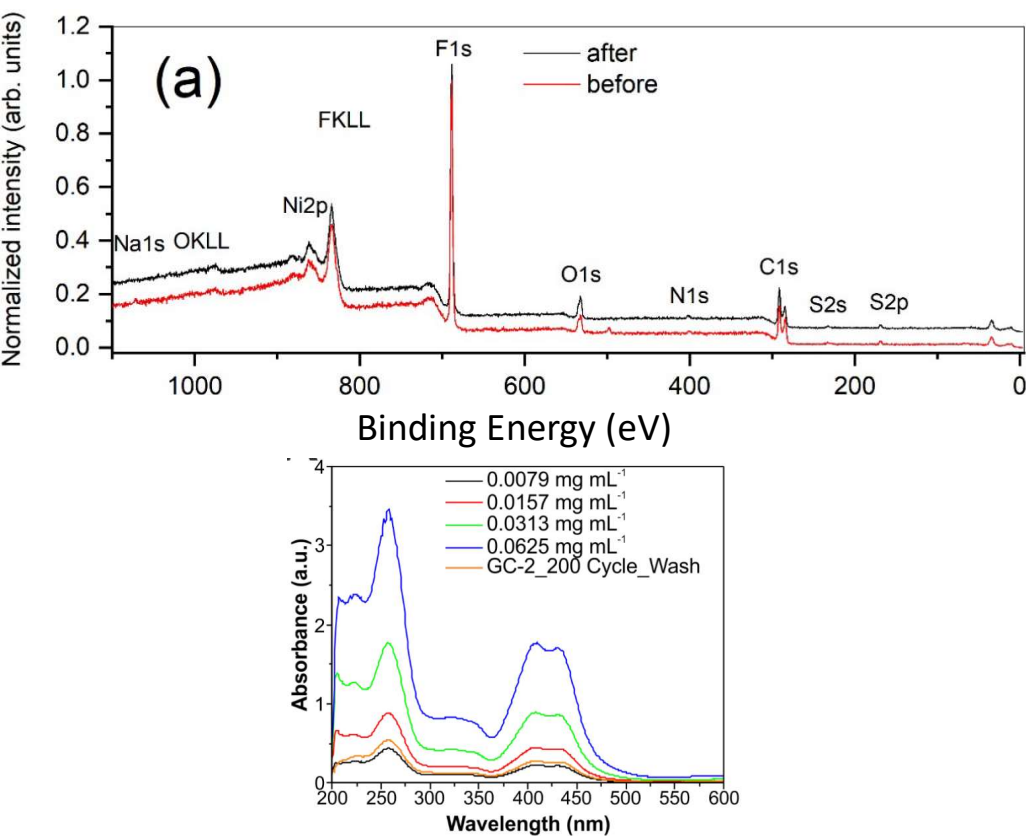
MoS ₂ catalyst	Overpotential (mV) @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)
IPL-MoS ₂ (this study)	200	62.3
Core-shell MoO ₃ -MoS ₂ nanowires [34]	~250	50–60
MoS ₂ NSs-550 [35]	~200	68
Amorphous molybdenum sulfide [36]	200	60
1T-MoS ₂ [13]	187	43
Defect-rich MoS ₂ nanosheets [37]	~150	50
MoS ₂ /RGO [38]	~150	41



TSC Charge Transfer & ECSA Evolution

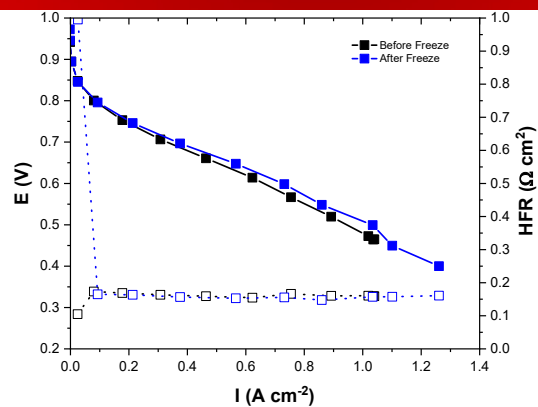
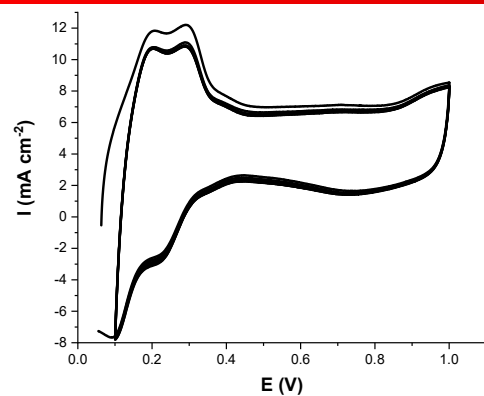


TSC Retention of Chemical Identity

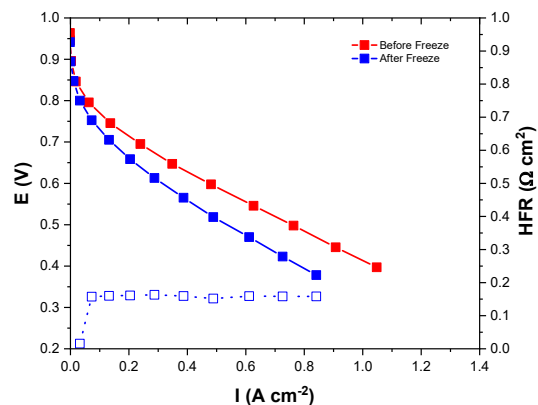
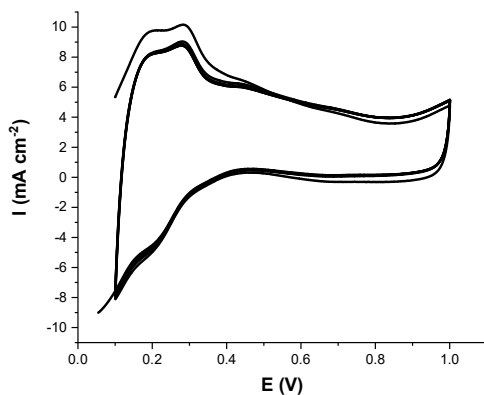


HPA-Doped Membrane Supplemental

Undoped



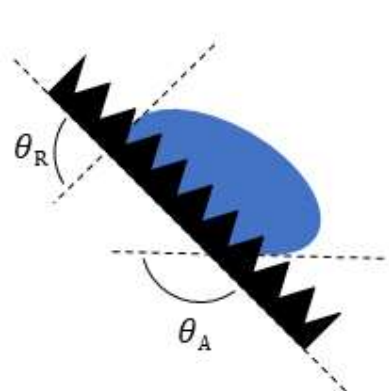
HPW



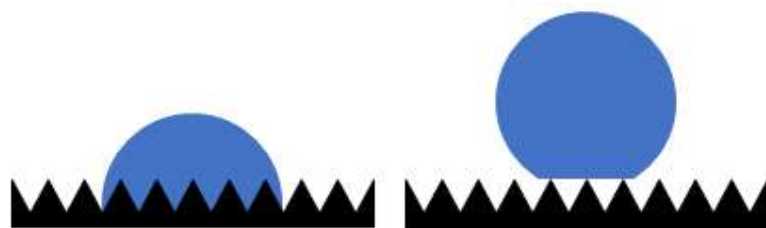
Cell Ice Capacity (mg) by Component

	Component	Undoped	1.32 % HPW
Theoretical Capacity	DM Pores	40.3	
	Membrane	24.3	
	CL Pores*	1.9	1.3
	CL Ionomer*	0.3	0.2
	Entire Cell	109.3	108
Observed Ice Capacity		5.9	8.8

Superhydrophobic Surface Supplemental

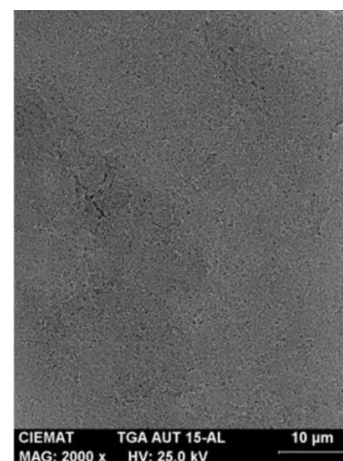


Advancing/Receding
Contact Angle

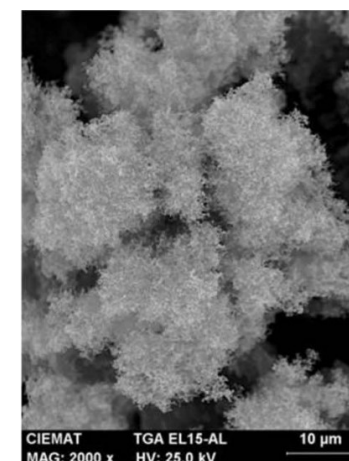


Wenzel
(Homogeneous)
Wetting

Cassie-Baxter
(Heterogeneous)
Wetting



Airbrushed



Electrospayed

Increasing Roughness Amplifies Wetting Tendency of a Surface